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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE ANGEL OF FORGIVENESS. WY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Oh, meek-eyed angel from the heaven above. Where earthly passion hath not entered in, I woo thee, with thy ministries of love, To visit oftener this harsh world of sin Sister of Love, oh, clasp her out-stretched hand Kneel down beside her in the human heart, Lest Hate, and Discord, by its altars stand, Till weeping Love shall mournfully depart.

Oh, beauteous spirit, come and spread thy wand O'er those who circle the domestic hearth! Kind as the angels make each little band, Till home shall bloom a paradise on earth Lay thy soft hand upon the brow of rage, Distill thy balm upon the heart of care, Till passion's wars forever cease to wage, And men shall learn to love and to forbear.

At thy meck presence, Hatred flees away Revenge awakes no more her hellish fires, And Peace and Love assume their gentle sway, And hearts expand with high and pure desires. Thou spotless one, to thee the power is given To render joyful this sad world of ours! To make it tranquil as you peaceful heaven, An Eden fragrant with celestial flowers.

Oh, white-winged seraph, thine unclouded eyes Gaze on me from the battlements of night I see thee lean against the sable skies, And know thee by thy countenance of light.

And I shall yearn for thee in day's broad glare,

Amid the wrongs which fill th's sordid life;

My soul will call thee through the deeps of air, To whisper "peace" to the loud waves of strife.

Angel of love, I build for thee a shrine, Deep in my heart! Oh, come, and never more Hide from mine eyes thy lineaments divine, But walk with me to a serener shore!

For the National Era. THE SAXON SERF: A TALE OF ENGLISH SLAVERY, IN THE

Westfield, Mass., October, 1853.

TWELFTH CENTURY. BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

And here let none imagine these to be mere And here let none imagine these to be mere exaggeration, sprung from the overflowing brain of the Romancer—for, not fifty miles distant from the scene described above, there is yet to be seen a venerable patriarch of Sherwood, which boasted yet, within a few short years, some garlands of surviving green—the oak of Cowthorpe—probably the largest in the island; which is to this day the boundary corner of two marching properties, and has been such since it was constituted so in Domesday Book, wherein it is styled guercum ingentum, the gigantic oak.

the gigantic oak.
Since the writing of those words eight cen turies have passed, and there are many reasons for believing that those centuries have added not an inch to its circumference, but rather detracted from its vigor and its growth; rather detracted from its vigor and its growth; and to me it seems far more probable that it was a full-grown tree, with all its leafy honors rife upon it, when the first Cæsar plunged waist-deep into the surges of the British Channel from the first Roman prow, than that it should have sprung up, like the gourd of a Jonah, in a single night, to endure a thousand years' decay, without entirely perishing.

In those days, however, a man might ride from "eve to morn, from morn to dewy eve," and hear no sound more human than the deep "belling" of the red deer, if it chanced to be in the balmy month of June; the angry grunt

in the balmy month of June; the angry grunt of the tusky boar, startled from his mud-bath, in some black morass; or, it may be, the tre-mendous rush of the snow-white, black-maned bull, crashing his way through shivered sap-lings and rent under-brush, mixed with the hoarse wooings of the cushat dove, the rich song-gushes of the merle and mavis, or the laughing scream of the green woodpecker. Happy, if in riding all day in the green

leafy twilight, which never, at high noon, admitted one clear ray of daylight, and, long before the sun was down, degenerated into murky gloom, he saw no sights more fearful than the rabbits glancing across the path, and disappearing in the thickets; or the slim doe, daintily picking her way among the heather, with her speckled fawns gambolling around her. her speckled fawns gamboling around ner.
Thrice happy, if, as night was falling, cold and
gray, the tinkling of some lonely chapel bell
might give him note where some true anchorite would share his bed of fern and meal of pulse and water, or jolly clerk of Copman-hurst would broach the pipe of Malvoisie, bring pasties of the doe, to greet the belated

Such was the period, such the region, when on a glorious July morning, so early that the sun had not yet risen high enough to throw one sweeping yellow ray over the carpet of thick greensward between the long aisles of the thick greensward between the long aisles of the forest, or chequer it with one cool shadow; while the dew still hung in diamonds on every blade of grass, on every leaf of bush or brackens; while the light-blue mists were still rising, thinner and thinner as they soared into the clear air, from many a woodland pool or sleepy streamlet, that two men of the ancient Saxon race sat watching, as if with some eager expectation, on a low, rounded grassy sleep, the outpost, as it seemed; of a chain of gentle hills, running down eastward to the beautiful brimfull Idle.

Around the knoll on which they say

Around the knoll on which they sat, covered by the short mossy turf, and over-canopied by dezen oaks, such as they have been described most of them leafy and in their prime, but two or three showing above their foliage the gray stag horns of age, the river, clear as glass and bright as silver, swept in a semicircle, fringed with a belt of deep-green rushas and broad-leaved water-lilies, among which two or three noble swans, so quietly sat the watchers on the brow, were leading forth their little dark-gray black-legged cygnets, to feed on the aquatic fless and insects, which dimpled the tranquil river like a falling shower. Across the stream was thrown a two-arched freestone bridge, high-backed and narrow, and half covered

arose a higher ridge, clothed with tall, thrifty oaks and beeches, of the second growth, and cutting off in that direction all view beyond

its own near horizon.

It was not in this direction, however, nor up the road toward the remote casella, nor down across the bridge over the silver ldle, that the watchers turned their cager eyes; expecting the more cagerly, as, at times, the distant woods before them—lying beyond a long stretch of native savanna, made probably by the beaver, while that industrious animal yet figured in the British fauna—seemed to mona and labor with a deep, indefinite murmaring sound, half musical, half soleran, but liker to an echo than to any known utterance of any living human being; too varied for the noise of falling waters, too modulated for the wind harp of the west, which was sighing fiftilly harp of the west, which has been considered the purpose of asking, is this new or old? We go through the world with the same pair of eyes, what various brain and widely-did with a wild look of almost painful expectation in the passage across, I will drop my pen in despirit, for the fault is not in the great Atlantic, it is not respect the lively glance with which the jovial hunter awaits bis gallant quarry; for the was comething that spoke of apprehension in the bangard eye, perhaps of the fear of ill performing an unwilling duty.

And if it were so, it was not unnatural, not at that day, alsa language and lowers and lowers and lowers are all the passengers—the six bears are of despatched and like in short close-out the waste, with the graphic description of the meaning the passage across, I will drop my pen in despirit of the passage across, I will drop my pen in despirit of the passage a its own near horizon.

It was not in this direction, however, nor up

condition of their master.

Here, however, ended the resemblance, even of their garb; for, while the taller and betterformed man of the two, who was also somewhat the darker haired and finer featured wore a species of rude leather gauntlets, with buskins of the same material, reaching as high as the binding of the frock, the other man was bare-armed, and bare-legged also, with was bare-armed, and bare-legged also, with
the exception of an inartificial covering of
thongs of boar-hide, plaited from the ankle to
the knee upward. The latter also carried no
weapon but a long quarter-staff, though he led
a brace of noble snow-white alans—the wirehaired grayhounds of the day—in a leash of
twisted buckskin; while his brother—for so strong was their personal resemblance that their kinship could scarcely be doubted—car-ried a short, steel-headed javelin in his hand, and had beside him, unrestrained, a large coarser hound, of a deep brindled gray color, with clear hazel eyes; and, what was strange to say, in view of the condition of this man,

ame Norman lord

Both Saxon serfs of the mixed Northern or to any person, or even swapped for an ani-mal, or gambled away, at the slightest caprice

of his owner.

To this may be added, that, probably from To this may be added, that, probably from caprice, or perhaps from some predilection for his personal appearance and motions, which were commanding, and even graceful, or for his bearing, which was evidently less churlish than that of his countrymen in general, his master had distinguished him in some respects from the other serfs of the soil; and, without actually raising him to any of the higher offices reserved to the Normans, among whom the very servitors claimed to be, and indeed were, gentlemen, had employed him in subordinate stations under his huntsman, and intrusted him so far as occasionally to permit his carrying arms into the field.

With him, as probably is the case in most things, the action produced reaction; and what had been the effect of causes, came in time to be the cause of effects. Some real or sup-

be the cause of effects. Some real or sup be the cause of effects. Some real or sup-posed advantages procured for him the exceed-ing small dignity of some poor half-conceded rights; and those rights, the effect of perhaps an imaginary superiority, soon became the causes of something more real—of a sentiment of half independence, a desire of achieving perfect liberty.

perfect liberty.

In this it was that he excelled his brother but we must not anticipate. What were the characters of the men, and from their characters what events grew, and what fates fol-lowed, it is for the reader of these pages to de-

cipher.

After our men had tarried where we found

be distinguished; now the sharp, savage treble of some fleet brach, now the deep base of some southron talbot, rising above or falling far below the diapason of the pack—and now, shrill and clear, the long keen flourish of a Norman

walking the deck, in boots with most decided heels, a travelling dress of sombre hue and stoutest material, a bonnet with brim broad enough to be of service, and a pair of buckskin gloves with gauntlets of sufficient length to cover one-third the arm. These, upon rather handsome face, made up of a prominent chin, aquiline nose, and large hazel eyes, were sensible, and not unbecoming; but there she was, walking alone, in a very quiet, dignified manner, with her hands behind her, and smoking a cigarito. I had heard of such things; but here it was, under the broad daylight, and in public. Well, well, custom makes a wide dif-ference; and I learned to love Mrs. T., but

under protest when smoking.

She has, you know, a restless temperament, and is forever travelling. This is accomplished alone, and undisturbed, she says. But once, and once only, we were informed one day, was she ever molested. This occurred while riding alone through some woodland in England. A man of very unprepossessing appearance sud-denly sprang from the side of the road and seized the horse by the rein, making a demand at the to say, in view of the condition of this man, unmaimed, according to the cruel forest code of the Norman kings.

This difference in the apparel, and, it may be added, in the neatness, well-being, and generally superior bearing of him who was better armed, might perhaps be explained by a glance at the engraving on the respective collars. For while that of the one, and he the better clad and better looking, bore that he was "Leofenoth, the dark, thral of the land to Aymery de Mortemar," that of the other stamped him "Eadwulf, the red, gros thral" of the same time, while flourishing a very ugly stick. Pretending to search for her purse, she quietly opened in her pocket a snuff box, and suddenly threw the contents—the best Scotch—in both eyes of her new acquaintance. In a paroxysm of blind rage and pain, he released the bridle rein, and struck at her with the club. The blow fell upon the horse, and only made him gallop away the quicker. Looking back, she saw her late friend performing a high dance, far more remarkable for activity than grace. The best use I ever knew tobacco put to. The best use I ever knew tobacco put to.

When to Mrs. T.'s striking traits of charac

Both Saxon serfs of the mixed Northern race, which, largely intermixed with Danish blood, produced a nobler, larger-limbed, loftier and more athletic race than the pure Saxons of the southern counties, they had fallen, with the properties of the Saxon thane to whom they had belonged in common, into the hands of the foreign conqueror. Yet Leofenoth was of that higher class—for there were classes even among these miserable beings—which could not be sold, or parted from the soil on which they were born, but at their own option; while Eadwulf, although his own twinbrother, for some cause into which it were needless to inquire, could be sold at any time, or to any person, or even swapped for an animal country of the swap of the mixed Northern the wide and peculiar habits you add rare accomplishments—which enable her to converse fluently in five languages, paint like an artist, and gives a facility to her pen which only requires use to make her famous—you will not wonder at my fascination. I would not like to see my female friends making her a medel. These things, which appear passable, and even pleasing, in her, would be sadly misplaced in others. After all, imitations of any sort are abominable. Let us live up to such traits as nature has given us, if any, and rest assured we cannot do better. If I were to venture upon a very profound observation, I should say that this spirit of imitation is our national characteristics. this spirit of imitation is our national charac-teristic. But no; I will not venture upon a profound observation-especial in reference to national peculiarities, until I have seen some

other people than our own.

Speaking of national peculiarities, our little Frenchman seems to think, from the experiences he gave, that we had abundance. He had tried his intellect at speculating in lands. He began by purchasing, on paper, ten thousand acres in Illinois, and, furnished with a seem will and average with his titleportable saw-mill, and armed with his title-deeds, a little army of clerks, clergyman, and servants, he set out in search of his domain.

"Ma foi, I cannot find him: I look tree, five ten day; all say dis no your land. Ver mad dat I look; but I find him; I make von grand discovery. Dey all be vat you call squattair; dam squattair, dey lie all zo time. I get my papier, I say you von dam squattair, brigand, pig—you go. Sacre, he takes de rifle vat shoot von leetle squirrel more zan von mile, and I go—go ever so fass. I nevare stop till I arrive at Cincinnat. I see von juge, two juge, all ze juge; dey say ver sorry, ver sorry; but vot I care for ze sorry? I am mad, broke man—broke all into leetle pieces of despair. I consider ze grand Republique von grand hombug. But von juge say, You see Monsieur—, un brave homme. But von juge say, You see Monsieur——, un brave homme—he will get you out of all care. Well, so he did, in grand victorie—grand tri-

umphe."
"How?" we asked, anxiously. "Oh! dis Monsieur be von gran advocat.

He know more trick zan all dis country. He say, your title it is good, your land it is good.

Ah! but ze dam squattair, I say. Nevare mind After our men had tarried where we found them, waiting till expectation should become certainty for above half an hour, and the morning had become clear and sunny, the distant indescribable sound, heard indistinctly in the woods, ripened into that singularly modulated, all sweet, but half-discordant crash, which the practiced ear is not slow to recognise as the cry of a large pack of hounds, running hard on a hot seent in high timber.

Anon the notes of individual hounds could be distinguished; now the sharp, savage treble of some fleet brach, now the deep bass of some southron talbot, rising above or falling far best of the morning till expectation should become certainty for above that singularly modulated, all sweet, but half-discordant crash, which the practiced ear is not slow to recognise as the cry of a large pack of hounds, running hard on a hot seent in high timber.

Anon the notes of individual hounds could be distinguished; now the sharp, savage treble of some fleet brach, now the deep bass of some southron talbot, rising above or falling far best of the morning hard to sequattair, he say; your title it is good, your land it is good; while seld him. I so delight, I jump ever so high, like von buck. Monsieur we advocat make von, vat you call, map of ze subdivision of all ze color of ze rainbow; it have ze church, ze saw-mill, ze court-house, but it have no squattair; and we sell—we sell ever so fass; ze lots go like ze hot cake, and I gets my money, and I gets nine, ten thousand dollair more."

On our expressing some doubt as to the mornality of this proceeding, he added, hastily:

"No, no; ver morale, ver good." Ze man as

"No, no; ver morale, ver good. Ze man as buy, go viz rifle, too, and ze dam squattair run like ze debbl. It is vats you call ze diamond

The country of the control of the co

oak, making his grayhound lie down in tall fer beside him.

The approaching hounds came to a sudden fault, and silence, deep as that of haunted midnight, fell on that solitary place.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era.

BELL SMITH ABROAD—AT SEA.

No. II.

DEAR DOCTOR: I make a Cook's voyage of my Atlantic experiences. Well, it was strange enough to me; but, as one's success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of its relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of a dress of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success and the strange and they will have a pretty correct feel in the Franklin. We break to success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of ste relation, I do not hesitate for the parts of success in story-telling is not in what is seen, so much as in the manner of steril parts of the parts of the

about their waists, with broad buff belts fastened with brazen buckles, in each of which stuck a long buckhorn-hafted two-edged Sheffield white tle; both were bare-headed, both shod with heavy clouted shoes, and both wore, riveted about their necks, broad brazen dog-collars, having the brand of their condition, with their own names and qualities, and that and the condition of their meets, and that and the condition of their meets. The lady, Mrs. T., somewhat shocked me in the beginning of our acquaintance. My first some care in getting up the votes of thanks which so often drag other officers into notice. On the second day out, I found her, after dinner, walking the deck, in boots with most decided up a multitude of pleasant stories, which often second into the condition of their meets. He had for every one a kind word, and at all times a fund of good humor, that had treasured up a multitude of pleasant stories, which often set our table in a roar. I do not praise our officer for doing his duty, but I do admire the indifferent way in which he leaves reputation to take every of itself.

to take care of itself.

The queerest things about these sea voyages may be found in the fact of invisible passengers—people who take to their state-rooms, and are unseen from the port of departure until the vessel makes land again. The captain assured us that these mysterious personages were not uncommon, and that at Havre we would meet unknown faces; or tall ladies, in straw bonnets with green veils, would wander out, like sickly ghosts who had been deprived of exercise for a century or so; that on one occasion, after a protracted, stormy trip of more than twenty days, he had dropped anchor at Havre, and was about going ashore to report no passengers, when he met in the cabin a long-haired, unshaved, cadaverous looking customer, who asked solemnly to be shown out of the boat. He had a misty recollection of a very neat-looking fleshy gentleman coming aboard at New York, but is in doubt to this hour as to the identity.

We had a state-room full of such odd crea tures near us, and, of course, sleeping all day made them miserably wakeful during the night, and gave time for the practice of various melodies, among which the whooping cough seemed to be the favorite. One morning, I heard honest old Jonathan, the steward, inquiring kindly as to the health of one who was forever complaining of a seventeen-year headache. She responded, despairingly— "Oh, ver bad; all ze night I vas more seek

ze head, ze back, ze limbs, so bad I "Don't know; ver sick wiz ze sea mal-vot

ave you?" "Yes, madam."
"I takes ze beefsteak. Ave you ze mouton

chop—ze potate—ze tomates—wiz ze café and hot cake?" "Anything else you would like to have, madam?" "Ah, mon Dieu! I cannot tell; I ver indis pose. Stop, garcon; after leetle bit, bring ze lobstair, cowcumber, and ze oil."

On the morning of the eleventh day out. came up on deck to greet a most beautiful day, and see the rugged coast of Old England; for we were in the channel. My heart did throb to see, for the first time, the cliffs of that, to us, classic land, and loved in spite of ourselves. I found my mind listening to the world's song of praise, as uttered by Campbell:

"Her march is on the mountain wave, Her home is on the deep."

We took one of her water-dogs on board, in the shape of a pilot, who was immediately sur-rounded by the passengers, and robbed of a "Times" newspaper. We had been eleven days out, and thirsting for news, expecting to find Europe in a war over Turkey. The paper was read aloud by one, while the others listened in breathless attention. The intelligence sounded very familiar; and at last, on examining the date, the journal was discovered to be

aged only three weeks. Indignation was bound-less at the stupid pilot.

"Gentlemen," said our captain, with a hu-morous twinkle in his eye, "I am astonished at you; he is the most intelligent pilot I ever met

on these waters."

The next day, we were before Havre, too late to take advantage of the tide, and so were shipped, pell-mell, into a nondescript craft, very like—if such a thing were possible—a cooking stove afloat. For three weary hours were we paddled back and forward before the uninviting town, having no choice between resting in the sun and broiling on the boilers. We sadly contemplated the long beach, where some donkyes stood, evidently ennuied to death, and reverse or mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte shall be found upon due proof a superior mulatte such breaking in the night time, unless such breaking be burglary; in the latter case, other offenders would be equally deprived of it. But, wherever the benefit of olergy is allowed to a slave, the court, besides burning it in the hand, (the usual punishment inflicted on free persons,) may inflict such further case of free negroes and mulations. the sun and broiling on the boilers. We sadly contemplated the long beach, where some donkeys stood, evidently ennuied to death, and regarding us as bores of the largest magnitude, until at last the order was given to "bout cooking stove," and the nondescript snorted and kicked through the water, over the mud, into a sort of canal, where it gave its last gasp at the foot of some ladders leading up over a stone work, that looked and smelled as if erected in Adam's extreme youth.

"Dear me." said one of the six beavers of

"Dear me," said one of the six bearers of

ped into the custom-house, with our baggage, and, to a vociferous demand for immediate search, were politely informed that nothing could be done until three o'clock. This was too much for American patience. Three hours already gone, three more to lose, and, in the

Please."

"Oh, very well, I'll give him something—I'll give him my blessing. Garçon, may Heaven's choicest gifts be upon you, garçon; may you prosper in all your outgoings and incomings, in all your uprisings and downsittings, now and forever, my sweet-favored garçon."

Leaving garçon astonished at this oration, delivered with great gravity, we proceeded to take a hasty view of Havre, which looks, D. said, as if it had gone orazy, some centuries since, and been forgotten.

since, and been forgotten.

For the National Bra THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM:

IANDAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and others, whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which framed and ratified the Constitution of the United States—the which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, &c

Y DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From Tucker's Blackstone. ON THE STATE OF SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA By St. George Tucker, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary and one of the Judges of the General Court in Virginia. CONTINUED.

To an attentive observer, these gradual and almost imperceptible amendments in our juris-prudence respecting slaves, will be found, upon the whole, of infinite importance to that unhappy race. The mode of trial in criminal cases, especially, is rendered infinitely more beneficial to them than formerly, though perhaps still liable to exception, for want of the aid of a jury. The solemnity of an oath, administered the moment the trial commences, may be considered as operating more forcibly on the mind, than a general oath of office, taken, perhaps, twenty years before. Unanimity may also be more readily expected to take place among five men than among twelve. To an attentive observer, these gradual and place among five men than among twelve. These objections to the want of a jury are not without weight. On the other hand, it may be observed, that if the number of triers be not equal to a full jury, they may yet be consider-ed as more select—a circumstance of infinitely greater importance to the slave. The unanimity requisite in the court, in order to conviction is a more happy acquisition to the accused than may at first appear; the opinions of the court must be delivered openly, immediately, and seriatim, beginning with the youngest judge. A single voice in favor of the accused, where the suffrages are to be openly delivered, of the majority, as may too often happen among jurors, whose deliberations are in pri-vate, and whose impatience of confinement may go further than real conviction to produce the requisite unanimity. That this happens not unfrequently in civil cases, there is too much reason to believe; that it may also happen in reiminal cases, especially where the party accused is not one of their equals, might, not unreasonably, be apprehended. In New York, before the Revolution, a slave accused of a capital crime should have been tried by a jury, if his master required it. This is, perhaps, still the law of that State. Such a provision might not be amiss in this; but, considering the ordinary run of juries in the county courts, I should presume the privilege would be rarely insisted

Slaves, we have seen, are now entitled to the Slaves, we have seen, are now entitled to the benefit of clergy, in all cases where it was allowed to any other offenders, except in cases of consulting, advising, or conspiring to rebel, or make insurrection; or plotting or conspiring to murder any person; or preparing, exhibiting, or administering medicine, with an ill intent. The same lenity was not extended to them formerly. The act of 1748, c. 31, denied it to a slave in case of manslaughter; or the felonious breaking and entering any house in the night time ing and entering any house in the night time; or breaking and entering any house in the day time, and taking therefrom goods to the value of twenty shillings. The act of 1764, c. 9, extended the benefit of clergy to a slave convicted of the manslaughter of a slave; and the act of 1772, c. 9, extended it further, to a slave convicted of house-breaking in the night time,

negro or mulatto shall be found, upon due proof made, or pregnant circumstances, to have given false testimony, every such offender shall, without further trial, have his ears, successively, nailed to the pillory for the space of an hour, and then cut off, and moreover receive thirtynine lashes on his bare back, or such other punishment as the court shall think proper, not extending to life or limb. This act, with "Dear me," said one of the six bearers of despatches, "were this New York, now, we would have been up in town, and paid a bill, three hours since."

From the end of the ladders, we were drop-drive the authorise the six bearers of the exception of the words pregnant circumstances, was re enacted in 1792. The punishment of perjury, in a white person, is only a fine and imprisonment. A slave convicted of hog-stealing shall, for the first offence, receive thirty-nine lashes; any other person, twenty-five; but the latter is also subject to a fine of thirty dollars, besides paying eight dollars to the owner of the hog. The punishment for the second and third offence of this kind, is the

sult of prejudice, usurpation, and tyranny. We have found actions, innocent or indifferent, punishable with a rigor scarcely due to any but the mover atrocious offences against civil society, justice distributed by an unequal measure to the master and the slave; and even the hand of mercy arrested, where mercy might have been extended to the wretched oulprit, had his complexion been the same with that of his judges; for the short period of ten days, between his condemnation and execution, was often insufficient to obtain a pardon for a slave convicted in a remote part of the county; whilst a free man, condemned at the seat of Government, and tried before the Governor himself, in whom the power of pardoning was vested, had a respite of thirty days, to implore the clemency of the Executive authority. It may be urged, and I believe with truth, that these rigors do not proceed from a sanguinary temper in the people of Virginia, but from those political considerations indispensably necessary where Slavery prevails to any great extent. I am, moreover, happy to observe that our police respecting this unhappy class of people is not only less rigorous than formerly, but perhaps milder than in other countries (58) where there are so many slaves, or so large a proportion of them in respect to the free inhabitants. It is

are so many slaves, or so large a proportion of them in respect to the free inhabitants. It is them in respect to the free inhabitants. It is also, I trust unjust to censure the present gen- Iverson, toward the endowment of a juvenile also, I trust, unjust to censure the present generation for the existence of Slavery in Virginia; for I think it unquestionably true, that a very large proportion of our fellow-citizens lament that as a misfortune which is imputed to them as a reproach; it being evident, from what has been already shown upon the subject, that antecedent to the Revolution, no exertion to abolish or even to check the progress of Slavery in Virginia could have received the smallest countenance from the Crown, without whose assent the united wishes and exertions of every individual here would have been wholly fruitless. vidual here would have been wholly fruitless and ineffectual. It is, perhaps, also demonstrable, that at no period since the Revolution could the abolition of Slavery in this State have been safely undertaken, until the foundations of our newly-established Governments had been found capable of supporting the fabric itself, under any shock which so arduous an attempt under any shock which so arduous an attempt might have produced. But these obstacles being now happily removed, considerations of policy, as well as justice and humanity, must evince the necessity of eradicating the evil, before it becomes impossible to do it without tearing up the roots of civil society with it.

Having, in the preceding part of this inquiry, shown the origin and foundation of Slavery, or the manner in which men have become slaves, as also who are liable to be retained in Slavery in Virginia at present with the legal space.

out of his wine-press, (60.) Among the Romans, in the time of the Commonwealth, liberty could be conferred only three ways. By testament, by the census, and by the vindicta, or lictor's rod. A man was said to be free by the census, (Characanas, Washen his reama was or lictor's rod. A man was said to be free by the census, "liber census," when his name was inserted in the censor's roll, with the approbation of his master. When he was freed by the vindicta, the master, placing his hand upon the head of the slave, said, in the presence of the head of the slave, said, in the presence of the pretor, It is my desire that this man may be free—"hunc hominem liberum esse volo;" to which the pretor replied, Pronounce him free after the manner of the Romans—"dico cum liberum esse more quiritum." Then the lictor, liberum esse more quiritum." Chal saved us also from

ed in the roll of freed-men, and his head being close shaved, a cap was given him as a token of liberty, (61.) Under the imperial constitutions, liberty might have been conferred by several other methods, as in the face of the church, in the presence of friends, or by letter, or by testament, (62.) But it was not in the power of every master to manumit at will; for if it were done with an intent to defraud creditors, the next was and if the meeters. if it were done with an intent to defraud creditors, the act was void; that is, if the master were insolvent at the time of manumission, or became insolvent by manumission, and intentionally manumitted his slave for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. A minor, under the age of twenty years, could not manumit his slave, but for a just cause assigned, which must have been approved by a council, consisting of the prætor, five senators, and five knights, (63) In England, the mode of enfranchising villeins is said to have been thus prescribed by a law of William the Conqueror. If any person is of William the Conqueror. If any person is willing to enfranchise his slave, let him with his right hand deliver the slave to the sheriff in a full county, proclaim him exempt from the bond of servitude by manumission, show him open gates and ways, and deliver him free arms, to-wit: a lance and a sword; thereupon he is a free man." (64) But after that period, freedom was more generally conferred by deed, of which Mr. Harris, in his Notes upon Justinian, has

(54.) 1794, e. 103.

(54.) 1794, c. 103.
(55.) But herein the law is now altered by the act of 1796, c. 2, which does not extend to slaves. See note, ante p. 22.
(56.) 1794, c. 103.
(57.) Ibidem.
(58.) See Jefferson's Notes, 259; the Marquis de Chattelleux's Travels—I have not noted the page; the Law of Retribution, by Granville Sharpe, pp. 151, 238, notes; the Just Limitation of Slavery, by the same author, p. 16, note; ibidem, pp. 33, 50; ib., Append., No. 2, Encyclopedia; Tit. Esclave; Laws of Barbadoes, &c.
(59.) Exod, c. 21. Deut. c. 15.

Barbadoes, &c. (59.) Exod, c. 21. Deut, c. 15. (60.) Ibid. (61.) Harris's Just., in notes. (62.) Just. Inst., Lib. 1, Tit. 5. Ib., Lib. 1, Tit. 6 (63.) Ib., Harris's Just., in notes. (21.) Ibid.

for 50 cents If t books were to be of the same size, the price, whole, would be \$33. But there are other books as thick as "Genesis." From this view of our jurisprudence respecting slaves, we are unavoidably led to remark, how frequently the laws of nature have been set aside in favor of institutions, the pure result of prejudice, usurpation, and tyranny. We have found actions, innocent or indifferent, musikable it a store care and different, and the store care and actions, innocent or indifferent, and appendixes both, need not be more than \$15. It is probable it will be less. The Text and Appendixes along the found actions, innocent or indifferent, and appendixes both, need not be more than \$15.

I was much interested, this morning in the suggestions of Dr. Prince to our Sabbath school children, urging them to appropriate their con-

and power to all the youth of our land?

Dr. Prince has already labored, both in this
State and Missouri, in behalf of these juvenile institutes, with commendable zeal and success. But ought there not to be a simultaneous movement in all the States at once in this behalf, based upon the deep and thrilling interest which all our Sabbath school teachers and children feel in the fate of this noble but unfortunate (or perhaps I should say most fortu-

nate) boy?
The State of Illinois may well be proud of such a boy; and it may be proper for her, therefore, in so noble a cause, to take the lead herself. But shall not all the other States fol-

Suppose all our Sabbath schools should at once address themselves to the work of founding in each State in the Union, in memory of as also who are liable to be retained in Slavery in Virginia at present, with the legal conequences attendant upon their condition, it only remains to consider the mode by which slaves have been, or may be, emancipated, and the legal consequences thereof, in this State. Manumission, among the Israelites, if the bondman were an Hebrew, was enjoined, after six years' service, by the Mosaic law, unless the servant chose to continue with his master; in present and complish the object; and they would thereby train themselves to a most Christian and praiseworthy work, and give a more effective moral and Christian lesson to all the coming Manumission, among the Israelites, if the bondman were an Hebrew, was enjoined, after six years' service, by the Mosaic law, unless the servant chose to continue with his master; in which case the master carried him before the judges, and took an awl and thrust it through his ear into the door, (59) and from thenceforth he became a servant forever; but if he sent him away free, he was bound to furnish him liberally out of his flock and out of his flock and servant all was a servant forever.

martyr boy go rife all over the land, not in piles of mute granite and marble or brass, but in the more enduring structures of hearts

tiberum esse more quiritum." Then the lictor, receiving the vindicta, struck the new freedman several blows with it upon the head, face, and back; after which, the name was registered in the roll of freedmen, and his head being ages of time, still shouting as they rise, "Knud Iverson, that martyr boy, our heroic leader and exemplar, has, under God, saved us also from the darkness and the doom of our sin, and led us to the lamb of God that taketh away the

sin of the world."

This, in my humble opinion, is the sort of monument that the children of a Christian people should erect to that bravest of all American boys. Shall it go up? Children, youth, fathers, mothers, what say you? Shall it go up? If so, it shall do more for the true honor of Knud Iverson than all the marble and granite of the continent could, if put in one pule, and make the occasion of the death of that one boy of more value to the future wealth and renown, as well as to the virtue and moral power of this country, than all the gold of Cal-ifornia, and all the murders that have been perpetrated or suffered on the battle-field, from the days of Cain to our own. If it be true, that "as the twig is bent the trees incline," the American people now have an opportunity of impressing upon their youth, in all coming time, such an effective lesson of true moral heroism and virtue, as has rarely, if ever, been accorded to any other people, in the whole

world's history.

Will they improve it? I hope and trust they may. But now is the time—let all the friends of our Sabbath schools and the youth of our States see to it, that it is not lost by delay.

HON. VICTORY BIRDSEYE. The Syracuse Chronicle announces the decease of this gen-

"He was a member of the General Assembly of New York in 1823; of the Senate in 1827; and again of the Assembly in 1839, at which session he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Then it was that he drew up and reported "the bill for the more effectual protection of the citizens of this State from being kidnapped or reduced to elavery." It was mainly through his exertions that that bill was enacted into a law. And never did his benevolent countenance beam with a higher joy, never did words escape his lips that partook so much of self-gratulation, as when, about a year since, he

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G. BALLEY.

If Single copies of the Era may be had of J. T. lates, newspaper and periodical dealer, near the Example, and of W. Alcorn, 826 Lombard street, Phil-

n Post & Co., Periodical Agents, Third straight Main, Cincinnati, are authorized to receive a criptions for the Era. Single copies of the paray also be had of them at all times.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1853.

BELL SMITH. - No reader who has on tasted the quality of Bell Smith's Letters will require to have his attention called to them.

THE ANNUAL MOVEMENT.

The time has come for making the usual annual movement for the renewal and extension of the subscription list of the Era. Voluntary agents are already in possession of our views and wishes, through the letter addressed to them on the 1st inst. Bills have been sent to subscribers whose subscriptions will expire before the 1st of December. The rest will receive notice in time. Next week we shall send a circular to all our subscribers, which we pray them to look out for. We should like to arouse interest enough to augment our list to fifty thousand. Every subscriber may constitu himself an agent, and there are few who have not influence enough to send us new names. They will see, in the letter we shall address them, our programme for the new volume.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

We have so much trouble about postage or Facts for the People, that we are almost tempted to close their publication with this volume. The laws and regulations relating to rates of postage seem to be passed purposely to mystify the people, embarrass postmasters, and afford opportunities for exactions and impositions.

They are abominably complicated, and it is the They are abominably complicated, and it is the easiest thing in the world to blunder or cheat in construing them. We do hope that the in the mind of the Permanency of the Constitution, or the permanency of this Union. If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President and those with en on the Committee on the Post Office some sense, with a practical knowledge of post office affairs, so that the laws regulating clared in his Inaugural; this he has declared postage may be carefully revised and simpli-It is the duty of the Postmaster General to attend specially to this matter, and recommend such reforms as are necessary; but we confess a strong doubt whether he really understands all the mischiefs to be remedied. We may have more to say on this point

THE SOUTH AND THE ADMINISTRATION

It was a dangerous experiment for the Administration to permit itself to be driven into an attitude of antagonism towards ex-Senator Dickinson. We said, not long since, that he was but the exponent of a Sentiment, prevalent in the South-that he was confided in by slaveholders, who would not tamely allow him to be proscribed, especially when his offence was the repudiation of a section of the Democracy that in 1848 had withstood slaveholding usurpation. The correctness of the view then taken has been confirmed. The Washington Sentinel, the organ of the "Hards" in the South takes part with Dickinson against the Administration. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, softened for a while by the rejection of Dix and the appointment of Mason, is gradually "hardening." The Richmond (Va.) Examiner openly out against the conduct of the Administration in the affair, and against the "Softs" The South Side (Petersburg) Democrat sympathizes with Dickinson, and the Louisville (Ky.) Democrat pronounces a glowing eulogium upon him, significantly advising all "outsiders" to let the controversy in New York alone.

The Richmond Examiner was under the in pression, for a time, that the quarrel in New York concerned only the distribution of patronage among the spoils hunters; but it does not think so now. It blames the Administration for descending "from the lofty and dignified position of national control, to mingle in the local quarrels of a single State." The powers of the Executive, if used at all in party strife. should be directed only against "political adversaries endeavoring to pull down its authority;" but they have been used "with a one sided purpose of favoritism." Under any cir cumstances, this would have excited attention but under the actual circumstances of the case "it becomes of startling interest." "The power has been exercised upon that wing of the De mocracy, which, led by D. S. Dickinson, brave ly opposed Martin Van Buren and the traitorous gang who, in 1848, went to Buffalo, and identified themselves with Abolitionists and Free-Soilers." Van Buren's position was then so "despicable," "his conduct and that of his faction was so atrocious," that no earthly power can "redeem them from infamy." The mous, from "even the appearance of an allikept up association with them, for the purpose nistration" in pursuing the same course; but when Dickinson "quit them," the Administration ought to have done likewise. After Dickinson has failed to regenerate them, the of political infamy to which the signed them." The Examiner concludes:

"The Administration may rest assured that there is not philosophy enough at the South to look with composure upon the banishment of Dickinson and his friends from their confidence, while Mr. Van Buren and his allies retain it. The South saw that band of men sacrifice them-

nmistakable cause of doubt upon this all-ab-orbing, all-important question."

It is such language as this that makes the the South, by bullying its supporters in Massachusetts and elsewhere, who are disposed to who dares breathe a word against the Baltiits seandalous proscription of Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, it is laboring to make its peace with the slaveholders, who have been disaffected by its treatment of Dickinson. To what depths of degradation this craven fear of their power has sunk Northern politicians! We should like to know of Barnburners, Coalition Democrats, Liberals, &c., how many more kicks they intend to receive, without kicking back. A worm will turn when trod upon, but they don't.

INTERMEDDLING AGAIN.

The Administration continues ermeddling in State affairs milar conduct, although not so fl down his party in New York : Mr. Pierce must fancy himself a much stronger or more fortunate man. There is one very marked difference between them. The former maintained a proper reserve, doing what he resolved on, without blattering about it. The latter is forever sounding the trumpet before him, calling upon earth and heaven to witness how bravely he can do his duty. In fact, the present Administration seems to think that its forte is letter-writing. Nearly all its members are afflicted with the epistolary mania. Mr. Marcy writes letters; Mr. Guthrie writes letters: Mr. Davis writes letters: Mr. McClelland writes letters; Mr. Cushing writes letters. It is a gossipping, tattling, twattling, wrangling, scolding Administration. "Write me down an ass," said Dogberry; the Administration need call upon no scribe to do that service for it. Here is its latest accomplishment in this

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1853. DEAR SIR: I perceive that in several coun ties of Massachusetts Coalition Senatorial tickets have been formed of associated Democrats and Free-Soilers. My judgment is, that the Democrats who have participated in this have done worse than to commit a fatal error. They have abandoned a principle which is undamental. To support or vote for the Free Soilers of Massachusetts is to give countenance and power to persons engaged, avowedly, in the persistent agitation of the Slavery ques-tion, and therefore hostile, in the extremest degree, to the determined policy of the Administration. The President entertains imhad occasion to express to you heretofore; and all of us whom he has called to the public aker of the House, whoever he may be, at whom he is accustomed to consult, it is that ensuing session of Congress, will appoint that dangerous element of Abolitionism, under the layer guise or form it may present itself, be crushed out, so far as this Adminis-

he had occasion to speak on the subject. While he does not assume to judge of the hearts of men who publicly avow sound principles, he only needs overt acts to show where they are, in order that his settled policy in the conduct of the affairs of the Government shall be unequivocally manifested. Those who have ded halting or hesitation on the part truth and patriotism open to him, will find themselves greatly mistaken. He is np to this occasion. His policy was not hastily settled; while he occupies his present position, it will never be departed from. The constitutional rights of all the States of this Union are a lear to him as the rights of New Hampshire. I have perceived from the outset that this great principle of the constitutional rights of the States is fastened in his thought as the corner-stone of this Union. Depend upon it, no matter what consequences may impend over him, he will never allow it to be shaken by Abolitionists or factionists, but will set his face like flint, as well against right-hand backslidings as against left-hand defections which may prejudice or embarrass the onward progress of the judice or emparrass and out ruly, yours, Republic. I remain, very truly, yours, C. Cushing.

Hon. R. Frothingham, jun., Boston.

Mr. Cushing, who once made Anti-Slavery peeches in Congress, figured as a Whig, turned Tyler man, became a Democrat, then a Pro-Slavery man, flirted with Free-Soilers in Masachusetts, and now comes out in support of the most ultra and proscriptive policy which has ever been attempted to be inflicted upon the country, is of course just the man to rebuke the Democrats of Massachusetts for abandoning fundamental principles!

But let us pass by this versatile politician whose next move may be a summerset into the Free Soil ranks. His letter confirms what we have already learned from the "organ," that the Administration regards, not the Whig, but the Free Soil, or Independent Democratic party as its chief opponent, and the suppression of Abolitionism and Free-Soilism, as its great mission. "If there be any purpose more fixed than another in the mind of the President and those with whom he is accustomed to consult," says Mr. Cushing, "it is that the dangerous element of Abolitionism, under whatever quise or form it may present itself shall be crushed out, so far as this Administration is concerned." By "Abolitionism," is ure. meant, not the creed and policy of Mr. Garcontemplate the abolition of Slavery in the make them outlaws upon their native soil. States through judicial decisions of the Fede Administration is in danger of becoming infa- ral Courts, or Congressional enactment; for "Abolitionism" against which the Administration wages a war of extermination, is simply, opposition to Slavery, to its dogmas, its policy, its usurpation, to a Comproing to introduce slave labor in California, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska-to a vile Fugitive Law, the enforcement of which is atended with evil, only evil, and that continugle element of nationality in it, but is laboring incessantly for the aggrandizement of a Sec-tional Power, by the acquisition of Cuba, and outhern territorial extension, without the lightest regard to the rights or claims of ther portions of the Union.

This opposition, whether appearing in an aggressive or defensive form, whether manifested by individuals speaking and writing on their own responsibility, as American citizens, or by a party organized to make it effective, in the form of an abstract sen or a fundamental principle of action, is to be is its purpose, boldly declared, and the whole resources of the Government are to be used in the execution of it. All who avow such oppo sition, whether they attempt to make it effective or not, are prescribed. Whoever countenot confine its inquisitorial power and punish-bed for ment to the sphere of Federal affairs; it will som the establish a system of espionage in the States.

from the People, acting alone upon State affairs, implicit obedience to its will. It will seek, by all the means at ite command, to persecute and degrade the free man in Massamore Platform. The Pope never claimed more Believe it, and you shall be saved; believe it not, and you shall be damned." So runs the

What is it that has blown to so fierce a fla

Independence? What is it that emboldens it to the audacious attempt of debauching the free States, crushing out their Anti-Slavery senti- or language-but uniformity comes to pass natnent, and bringing them into submission to the dogmas and decrees of Slavery? We know inder what clap-trap phrases it veils its sinister urposes, how it talks about "maintaining the dorious Union," and "the guaranties of the Constitution," and "good faith to the South," and "the constitutional rights of the States," &c. Opposition to Slavery is not hostility to the Union, or repugnant to the guaranties of the Constitution, or inconsistent with good faith to divisions and jealousies which have paralyzed the South, or subversive of the rights of the tates. What! is the system which subjects three millions of human beings to the absolute vill, and for the sole benefit, of three hundred housand of their fellow-beings, so identified toms, in sympathies, instead of one grand famwith this Union and with our Constitution that ily, knit together by common interests and a oppose it is to assail them? The assumption a libel on our institutions, and they who them. They are willing to be known as Ameravow or act upon it, are traitors to the cause of American Liberty. Gentlemen of the Administration, you are

ighting under false colors. Your diabolical policy of presumption is instituted, not to main- civilization which has already taken root here, ain the Union for it is in no danger except and been determined by its peculiar physical from such as you-not to preserve the guaranies of the Constitution, for we do not seek to import the discords of the Old World into the riolate them-not to protect the constitutional New-transfer nationalities, which have prerights of the States, else you should put the vented anything like well-concerted movements halter round your own necks: No; the real in favor of liberty in Europe, to this country, ourpose of your policy is, to give to the Slave building up here petty nations of Germans, ower absolute, unquestioned supremacy over Irish, Swedes, Norwegians, insulated and alien, the whole country; some of you, because you each laying its plans to obtain the control of believe in the accursed system of Slavery, the the country which has welcomed them to its est of you, because you fear to provoke its re-entment or forfeit its support. By committing icy not of the great majority of foreign immiurselves against Mr. Dickinson and his riends in New York, who had signalized in former times their devotion to the Slave Power, and by favoring some who, notwithstanding their present subservience to that Interest, had formerly opposed it, you began to be suspected. To vindicate your loyalty, and allay suspicion, you first sacrificed John A. Dix, and appointed o the French mission a man dictated to you by the Slave Power. You next made a parade of your devotion to its will, through a letter written by a tainted member of your Cabinet, Mr. McClelland, full of zeal for the enforcement of the Fugitive Law. Next followed a eries of articles in the "organ," understood to express your views, flercely denouncing an maginary plot for the Africanization of Cuba, and declaring the resolute purpose of the President to interfere by force to prevent in any to record another instance in which a foreign contingency the abandonment of that island to organization for another purpose has been frusnegroes or to emancipation. And now we have trated: the President himself, intermeddling in the our columns, a day or two ago, to the new is-States, in their State elections, by threats of sues introduced by the Germans of St. Louis heavy pains and penalties, to prevent any coalition, for any purpose whatever, between Free-Soilers and Democrats, and announcing

rush out Abolitionism or Free-Soilism in any Is this all? Can your power reach no furthant Can you not hit upon some new device for demonstrating to the Slave Interest that, despite your warfare against Mr. Dickinson, despite all he and his sympathizers may pretend, you are just as efficient, loyal, and subnissive agents as it can require? Do not deceive yourselves. More will be required of you. The Hards will bid above you for Southern support. They will demand as a condition to office, not only fidelity to Slavery in a man's present relations, but in his antecedents. They will require, not only no opposition to Slavery, out positive, active support of Slavery. It will not do to believe that it is an evil, although you may have your faith to yourself; you must elieve, and act upon the belief, that it is, in the circumstances, a good-not an evil to be estricted, but a good to be extended. The Slave Interest will sustain the Hards in these

that it is the fixed purpose of the President to

exactions, and you must endorse them, or your power is at an end. So shameless has been the apostacy of parties t the North, so gross the treachery of Northern politicians, so zealous have been the Union-Savers of our large commercial cities, so truculent some of our judges in administering the the majority that brought General Pierce into power on a pro-slavery platform, that the Slave Interest is evidently under the impression that its will is now supreme, and hence forth there will be no restraint upon its pleas-

Shall this be so? What say the Anti-Slarison, which, repudiating political action, look very men of the country? They have denouncto the dissolution of the American Union as ed the Slavery of the black man, and they now the only efficient means of relieving the free find their own liberties menaced. The Power States from responsibility for Slavery; not which has riveted fetters upon the slave i the creed and policy of Gerrit Smith, which seeking virtually to disfranchise them, and

We rejoice at this, as we do at every revelation of the detestable character of that Section these opposing systems, it is well known, al Despotism which has hitherto labored so in-number so few supporters, that they are sidiously for the supremacy. Abolitionists and searcely recognised by the Slave Power. The Free-Soilers, as they are called, are not to be intimidated. Every flagrant act of pro-slavery aggression swells their ranks, by producing dision in the old parties, and arousing the indignation of moderate men, who have hitherto taken no interest in political affairs. You may deceive the masses of the People by your amor about the Union and the guaran the Constitution, and thus draw them into the support of an Administration professing Nationlity; but you cannot make them love Slavery, or consent to its propagation, Nor can you deceive them forever; already their eyes are are beginning to be opened by the insolent procription and bold avowals of the Slave Power; and when they shall have been fully aroused, then will be the day of reckoning for you and the Tyrant whom you serve.

> We are indebted to JOHN A. JONES, Perfumer, &c., No. 23 Baltimore street, Balti-more, for a little box of hair oil, precious little things for the toilette, &c.—all got up in exqui-site taste, and precisely adapted to the pur-pose. He also advertises a famous hair dye, which, if as good as his oil, we should recom-mend to all gentlemen who have grown gray-headed before the time.

NATIONALITIES.

The best thing foreign immigrants can do, when they make their home among us, is to let "the dead Past bury its dead." Let them leave behind their prejudices, their rivalries, their petty nationalities, and make up their This is a very admirable book of a very pop minds, as they are to be cordially received and treated as American citizens, to be American citizens. We cherish no hostile feeling towards them-our doors are opened wide for their reception—they can entitle themselves by a simple declaration of their intention to become naturalized, and by remaining here just long enough to attest it, to the political privileges enjoyed by the rest of us. Demiciliated with us under the same sky, on the same soil, in the the pre-slavery zeal of the Administration?
What is it that drives it into this ruthless crusade against Northern Sentiment and Northern ural laws and political institutions, and we all become assimilated as one family. We pass no laws to coerce uniformity of manners or cus urally, spontaneously, by the workings of the like circumstances in which we are all placed. As we do not aim by acts of legislation, or national combinations, to cource uniformity,

compel immigrants to fall into our way of think ing and acting, let them not attempt by separate organization to keep themselves apart, a distinct and peculiar people. Do they wish to perpetuate in this New World the miserable the strength of the masses of the Old World? Do they wish to see the United States of America a mere conglomeration of rival races, of jealous nationalities, alien in language, in cuscommon destiny? Not the great majority of ican citizens, to think, and act, and speak, as American citizens. But, occasionally, some of them act as if they thought European civilization was better fitted to this continent than the conditions and political institutions. They would grants, but of a few demagogues among them, inflated with ideas of their own importance, or enemies at heart to American civilization.

These men should understand that while Americans intend to keep an open door to the stranger, to make him one with them, to place him on an equal footing with themselves under the Constitution and laws, they know how to protect themselves and their institutions against lien combinations, whether at home or abroad. Uniformly, when any serious attempt has been made to organize the foreign elements in our population, for distinct, separate, antagonistic erations, it has been promptly met and baffled. Witness the blasted schemes of the Jesuits for the overthrow of the Common School System in Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and other parts of the country. We rejoice, too,

into the election pending there for a judge of the Republican of the 25th ult. it will be seen that the German organization met with an overwhelming defeat:
"It would be mock modesty for us to say

that we are not gratified with the result of the election of Criminal Court Judge. Mr. Lackland has been elected by a majority that ought to be flattering to any man. We have as yet not full returns, but so far they indicate that Mr. Lackland's majority will be ing—largely over the candidate of those who desired to subvert our Grand Jury system, and the Sabbath The result of this election is signal, and, we trust, a final rebuke to all those hanges into our moral, social, and politica

We do not claim the election of Mr. Lackland as a party triumph, in any political shape and we are pleased to have here the opportu nity of saying that men of all parties—the mos violent partisans of the Democrats as well as of the Whigs—united to give him support, because of their antagonism to the views and purposes of this new, foreign, revolutionary innovation upon our institution

So will it always be. Any attempt to per petuate nationalities in this country, by political organization, will be nipped in the bud Ireland and Germany and England are on the other side of the Atlantic; there let them re- Cowpermain. The People of the United States are not English, or Irish, or Germans-they are Americans; and the few self-conceited demagogues among our foreign immigrants who refuse t Fugitive Slave Law, so yielding the masses of honor their name, while they would abuse the the Northern people, and so overwhelming was privileges to which it entitles them, would do well to leave a country whose institutions they cannot appreciate. New ideas may undoubt edly be suggested by foreigners; they may propose reforms of substantial value : but the right made to urge them is not by organizing themselves as a party antagonistic to the native-born population. No good can be accomplished by ach a movement sufficient to compensate for the vast evils that would result from the organization of parties in this country on the ground of difference of race.

THE "ORGAN" has received additional formation from its unknown correspondent in Cuba, that the Captain General is busily em ployed in making proselytes to the apprentic system. The correspondent says, that instead of thirty or forty thousand, one hundred thouand Africans are proposed to be brought in. It seems that he communicated the news of this important project last May, and is sure that it will soon be confirmed by news from Europe. He says nothing about English intervention This would seem to be one of the many crea-

tions of the Union, which says: "The only question which can be made is as to the agency of Great Britain in carrying it out. Of course, it will not be supposed by any one that that Government will take an open part in the scheme. To do so, would be to concede, by her own example, a right of intervention on our part, which she avows her determination to resist at every cost. It will determination to resist, at every cost. It will surprise no one to hear even that Great Britain had disclaimed any connection. had disclaimed any connection with the scheme But it does not follow that because her finge is not distinctly seen in the transt therefore she is not actually pulling

So, then, after columns of denunciation of Great Britain for her agency in this affair, it is, after all, "a question" whether she has in terfered at all! The "organ" has no informs hether she has in tion upon this point—it merely guesses that it must be so! What credit do the sta such a paper deserve !

THE COALITION IN MASSACHUSETTS, it aid, is not at all disturbed by the mani Caleb Cushing and the President. In Wor Union says that "the present business of Southern Democrats is to support and sustain Gen.

Pierce and his Cabinet in their patriotic efforts to keep Abolitionism out of the Democratic Party."

Cause Custing and the President. In Worcester, the Democracy passed resolutions spurning all dictation from abroad, just as if the Federal Government had not a perfect right to prescribe to them what they ought to do! This is very rebellious.

LITERARY NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS; a Sequel to the Anxious In quirer after Salvation directed and encouraged. By John Angel James. New York: Published by Carter & Brothers. Sold by Gray & Ballantyne. Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 180.

llar writer. Its motto is Progress, and it conains excellent advice to those who would "go on unto perfection," as Paul has it-the work f a life, and not of a day, or a week, or a seaon of religious revival, for Mr. Angel says growth is very gradual in all life, not exceptng the Christian. No plant becomes a tree, no child a man, all at once; and so with the hristian." He has some admirable suggesions as to the nature of true spiritual growth. He quotes the excellent John Brown, who says, a healthy child grows without thinking much about his growth. It takes its food and exerise, and finds it is growing in the increase of its strength and its capacity for exertion. An analogous state is, the healthiest state of a niritual babe." The ability and anxiety to lo good, to advance the interests of piety, of personal and family religion, are certainly far better signs of life in the soul than a life of nervous emotions; feeling doubtful, all the tion, action, action, is the best of all proofs of an earnest and healthful vitality. There is no loubt this book is one of the best of the many good books by this excellent author. THE LAMP AND THE LANTERN, or Light for the Tent

York: Published by Carter & Brothers. Sold by

Gray & Ballantyne. 1 vol., pp. 184. This book shows us what has been done the last fifty years for the Bible, and what the Bible may do for the Scholar, the Inquirer, the invalid, the Student, and the Christian. It was repared as lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of London. It is very difficult to say anything in praise of the Bible which does not fall below what has been said in the writings of Selden, Newton, Locke, Sir William Jones, and other gifted minds; but we venture to select the following passage, as well worth the perusal of our readers. Dr. Hamilton says: "Remembering, then, that the Bible contains

"Remembering, then, that the Bible contains no ornamental passages, nothing written for mere display, that its steadfast purpose is, 'Glory to God in the highest,' I repeat, that that Bible abounds in passages of the purest beauty and stateliest grandeur, all the grander and all the more heautiful because they are and all the more beautiful because they are casual and unsought. The clang of ocean as he booms his billows on the rock, and the echoing caves give chorus, is more soul-filling and sublime than all the music of the orchestra; for it is the music of that main, so mighty that there is a grandeur in all it does psain. And in the bow which paints melting cloud, there is a beauty which stained glass or gorgeous drapery emulates vain; for it is the glory which gilds ber cence, the brightness which bespeaks a dow boon, the freest, which cannot but come forth when both the sun and the shower are there. The style of the Scripture has all this glory. It has the gracefulness of a high utility; it has the majesty of intrinsic power; it has the charm of its own sanctity; it never labors, never bent on blessed ends, it has all the translucent beauty and unstudied power which you might expect from its lofty object and all-wise au-

The British and Foreign Bible Society was formed in 1804. It has circulated forty-three million copies of the Bible, in one hundred and forty-eight languages; and of these, 121 are ton has given us here a very attractive and in. teresting book. He is a man of the highest eminence in England. ABBEOKUTA; an outline of the Origin and progress

the Yoruba Mission. By Miss Tucker. Carter & Brothers, New York : For sale by Gray & Ballan tyne, Washington, D. C. 1 vol. pp. 278. This country of Yoruba is destined to be the

seat of the missions, not only of England, but of this country. The Southern Baptists have a mission among these primitive people who live on the table lands of Africa, in a very advanced condition of civilization. This is the story of the Church Mission of England, and is valuable for its facts mans, and illustrations There are other missions in Africa, and among the Yorubas, of which the author has no spoken, under the care of the Wesleyan Methodists of England.

THE MISSIONARY OF KILMANY: Being a Memoir of Alexander Paterson. By John Baillie. N. York Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C. 1 vol.

This is a reprint of a little work, printed in Edinburgh, to perpetuate the labore and piety of a good man, who was early associated with Dr. Chalmers, once the minister at Kilmany, and whose familiar letters add greatly to the interest of this volume. It has been said by

"The great and small but rarely mee On terms of amity complete Plebeians must surrender It is combining fire with smoke, Obscurity with splendor.

was not so with Thomas Chalmers. He was too real a man, too real a Christian, to forget Alexander Paterson. THE YOUNG LADIES' GUIDE TO THE HARMONIOUS

Harvey Newcomb. A revised edition. New York M. W. Dodd. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C. 1 vol., pp. 326. This work has gone through two revision and is here presented as the last labor of the

author. It is truly a work of great merit; and if this volume could be put into the hands of every young girl of fifteen, to be her closet companion for five years, it would change the whole aspect of American society. Our ladies would no longer be said, by travellers, to be pretty and dressy, but inane, vacant, and listless; they would become spirited, graceful, healthful, and pious—following the wise teach-THE DIFFICULTIES OF INFIDELITY.

A beautiful reprint of this famous treatise of the Rev. George Stanly Faber; to which is added, Robert Hall's grand discourse, entitle "Modern Infidelity Considered;" and is published by W. Gowans, New York; sold by Gray k Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. One volume. This work has stood the test of human scrutithe defences of the truth of Christianity. In few Christians, however well educated, but would be the wiser for reading this book, and Essays FOR SHAWER HOURS. By Charles Lanmas

New York: M. W. Dodd. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, 7th street, Washington, D. C. These papers have been revised, and this

Mr. Lanman has, we hear, devoted him to painting, for which purpose he has relin-quished public office. His taste and skill with the pencil fully equal the facility and gracefulness of his pen and ink sketches

Californian. By Cousin Alice. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Parnham, Pa. avenue,

place of industry, principle, and steady purpose. Few who take up the volume will put it down till they have finished it.

THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUS, Vol. III. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above. On the first appearance of this work, we no ticed it somewhat at length, so that it ecessary now to do little more than direct attention to the fact that the third volume has just made its appearance. It contains the peeches of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, from the beginning of the year 1837 till the year 1841, presenting his views on the various important questions that were agitated during that period.

The typographical execution of the work is mexceptionable. The publishers will please us the second volume, as it has not yet

THE LAW AND THE TESTIMONY. By the Author of the Wide, Wide World. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne. Washington, D. C. This is an immense volume of 840 pages,

handsomely printed on good paper, and bound

in red and gilt. So much for the outside. But, what of the book itself? It is not a concordance, or a collection of beauties, or a book of reference, says the author, who evidently sets a high estimate upon it. One Sabbath evening, her little sister asked her father "to give her something to do on Sundays." After pondering the matter, he sketched off a list of subjects, or theological points, such as the Divinity of the Saviour, God's Sovereignty, &c., gave it to the two sisters, and told them to begin with the first chapter of Genesis, and see what the Bible said about it. And so they set to work, examining one chapter every day, except Sunday, when they indulged themselves with two. In this way they went through the Bible, collecting and grouping together all the passages which in their opinion referred to the point or doctrine to be illustrated, and in the volume before us the portions of the passages considered specially pertinent, are printed in German text. Whatever pleasure and benefit the sisters may have derived from this labor, evidently one of love, it is very certain that to others it can answer scarcely any purpose, except as a book of convenient nce, with those coinciding in its theology.

THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED; OF, Views of City and Country. With Descriptive and Historical Articles. Edited by Charles A. Dana. New York: Hermann J. Meyer.

This is a beautiful quarto publication, inended to make the People of the United States acquainted with the natural scenery of their own country. The finest points, East and West, are selected, and illustrated by our best artists, and the pictures are accompanied with articles from some of our most distin. quished writers the whole under the editorship of Charles A. Dana. The work is a national one, and creditable to the national taste. Single numbers are fifty cents each-single volumes five dollars—the two volumes, embracing East and West, ten dollars. It is to be completed this month. MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. Parts VI and VII. New

York: Herrmann J. Meyer. We have already noticed this world's pic-

ture gallery. To say that it maintains its character and appearance, is enough. The same publisher is issuing a German monthly magazine, called Meyer's Monatschefte, month, and each number contains a steel engraving of a public character, appropriate wood cuts, and the latest Paris and London

HAYDOCK'S CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE AND COM-MENTARY. New York : Dunigan & Brother. We are indebted to the publishers for Parts 1 and 22 of this work. As we remarked in

former notice, it is published under the authority of Archbishop Hughes. Its typography and embellishments are in the highest A SARRATH SCEWE By J. G. Whittier. Publisher

by J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston. Whittier's "Sabbath Scene"-the seizure of good pastor meanwhile preaching submission to the laws, &c .- has just been issued, with ap-

SIMILITUDES. By Lucy Larcom. Boston: J. P.

In this little volume, in a simple, unpretend ing way, the ocean and the prairie are made tributary to moral reflections. Lucy Larcom our readers will recollect, is an acceptable correspondent of the Era.

Co-operation in Vermont.-Needham. In dependent Democrat, as we have stated, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in Vermont, by receiving the requisite number of votes from the Old Line Democrats. The candidate of the latter for the office of Governor was then, after repeated ballotings, elected by aid from the Independent Democrats. On the 28th ult., Kidder was elected Lieut. Governor; Slade, Clerk; and Page, Treasurer, by similar combinations. Some of the telegraphic despatches represent them as Old Line Democrats-the Tribune puts them down Free-Soilers. The correspondent of the Brandon Post says that the Whigs were earnest for a coalition with the Independent Democrate, but claimed the lion's share, and also the privilege of pointing out all the candidates they would vote for. The Tribune intimates that the Free-Soilers, according to the arrangement with the Old Line Democracy, are to have the United States Senator. It remarks, in regard to the coalition, as it is called-

"We spresume this virtually finishes the special Free Soil party, as such, in Vermont. The more numerous, or at least the more cunning, portion of it will file into the ranks of its present allies; the residue will return to the Whigs, with whom they properly belong. The shadow of a third party may be kept up for another year or two, but merely as a blind, behind which the Barbers and Fields can advantageously prosecute and perfect their arrangements with the Robinsons and Eastmans for a division of the spoils. Before long, the blind will have become useless and inconvenient, and will be kicked out of the way."

The Tribune doubtless gives utterance to its wishes. It would have preferred a coalition between Free-Soilers and the Whigs, leaving to the this day of false philosophy, such works can-not be too widely circulated. There are but We shall not question the sagacity or fidelity of our friends in Vermont, till we have better authority against them than their enemies. We rise from its perusal with a firmer confidence hope their course will be such as shall comin God and the revelation made us in the Holy mend itself to all candid and honorable perbecome the citizens of a great and independent

THE FREE DEMOCRACY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE net in State Convention at Concord on the 22st ult. John H. White was elected President. There was a full attendance of delegates. rious committees were appointed, and the Con-cention then balloted for a candidate for Governor. Jared Perkins, having received a large majority of the 106 votes, was declared to be nated. A series of spirited resolutions wa adopted a few of which we present:

the memory of her noble dead, to the enslaved more has been elected to the Legislature. We more her own soil, and, if possible, still more to the oppressed millions of other lands, to present an example of the practical realization of ment had advanced so far in that city.

all the gold in the world cannot supply the a just, equal, and righteens Government, repressing only the wrong, encouraging only the right, and working out for universal man the highest developments of which God and nature have made him capable. Such an example were more potent against despots and despotsma the world over, than fleets and armi-

Resolved, That every nation possesses the undoubted right to meliorate and abolish its own social, political, and domestic evils, without the intermeddling of any other nation; and any in-terference on the part of our Government to prevent Spain from mitigating or abolishing Slavery in Cuba, would be infamous, and justly subject the Administration to the indignant scorn of the world.

Resolved, That the Democratic and Whigh

parties, by their national platforms, the pos-tion of their candidates, and the tones of the organs, have shown themselves utterly unworking of the support and confidence of those having at heart the great truths of the Declaration of Independence; and therefore all such persons should at ones cut adrift from those parties and enlist with the Free Democracy, which alone is striving for the practical appli-

ation of those principles.

Many animated speeches were made, county ommittees were organized, and the following State Central Committee were appointed: J. P. Morse, Jacob H. Ela, L. D. Mason, J. P. Atkinson, G. G. Fogg, J. H. Goodale, S. W. Buffum, Joseph Weber, S. C. Bean, W. Holkins

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO .- The vote for 1852 for State officers, stands: Governor .- Medill, 147,663; Barrere, 85,820:

Lawie 50 349 Lieut. Governor. - Myers. 148.981: Allen Secretary of State .- Trevitt 151,032; Van

Vorhes, 97.323; Graham, 33,566. State Treasurer.—Breelin, 150,655; Brachman, 95,606; Chaffin, 33,509. Attorney General .- McCook, 149.371 : Gib. son, 97,141; Watson, 35,500.

Supreme Judge.—Bartley, 149,582; Backus, 3,689; Hitchcock, 35 373.

Board of Public Works.—Griswold, 149,475; Waddle, 97,960; Blair, 34,220. Superintendent of Common Schools -- Barney 49,550; Andrews, 127,202.

The first-named, in each table, is Old Line Democratic; the second, Whig; the third Free

As the Independent Democrats voted for the Whig candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, on account of his concurrence of opinion with them, some thousands of Whigs east their votes for Mr. Lewis. The real Free Democratic strength, we suppose, is to be measured by the vote given for the candidates for the subordinate State offices, viz: thirty-five thousand-showing an increase, since the last election, of ten thousand. To what extent the introduction of the Maine Liquor Law agitation helped or hindered the new Party, it is impos-

A STATE CONVENTION of the Independent Democracy of Vermont was held at Montpelier on the 27th ult. John McLean was elected President. A State Central Committee was appointed as follows: Hon. John McLean, of Cabot, Chairman : C.

Hicks, Patrick Welch, J. M. Slade, T. J. Hig ginson, L. T. Guernsey, J. Morse Flint, Dens-low Upham, Wm. H. French, Geo. H. Paige, A. C. Babbitt, Geo. W. Bailey, Charles Felton, W.

After speeches from E. D. Barber and others, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That now, as ever, we stand upon the doctrines promulgated at Pittsburgh as the creed of the Free Democracy; and rejoice to witness, in the history of the times and the auspicious ordering of events, proofs prophetic of the final triumph of our prin he final triumph of our principles.

Resolved, That we regard the platforms laid

taining doctrines repugnant to the fundamental principles of civil liberty and true republican-

Resolved. That we have lost no jot of our faith, that the organization of the Free Den racy as a political party is an agency indis-pensable for the times; that the foundation principles of the American Government may come active and living realities in its admin

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION - THE TESTAMENT IN THE SCHOOLS .- We publish to-day an in eresting decision, just made by the Secretary of State, in relation to the right of school teach ers in our public schools to compet pupils to read and study the Protestant Testament. The question arose upon the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Quigley, of Washington county, whose child Whittier's "Sabbath Scene"—the seizure of a fugitive slave woman in a village church, the for refusing, in obedience to his parent's command, to commit parts of the Testament to memory. Mr. Randall very properly held that the State had no authority to compel the pupropriate engravings, by J. P. Jewett & Co., pils to receive any sectarian instructions again the wishes of their parents.

N. Y. Evening Post.

This is right. The State would have just as good a right to compel Catholic children to go o Protestant churches, or Protestant children to go to Catholic churches. The only wonder is that any school teacher in a public school should venture upon such an outrage on the rights of conscience. Let us maintain our common schools against the attempts of the Jesuits to break them down; let us withstand every attempt to establish the policy of separate appropriations by the State for sectarian schools; but all this can be done without forcing Catholic children to conform to Protestant modes of worship, or read the Protestant version of the Bible.

A NOVEL IDEA .- A writer in the Charleston Evening News is under the impression that there has been no peace between England and America since the first blow was struck at Brit ish supremacy on the seas, by the planters of the South, behind the Palmetto logs at Fort Mou trie! It is doubtless the recollection of this blow that restrains Great Britain now from overt acts of hostility against us.

THE "ORGAN."-Lately, on the strength of information, derived, we have no doubt, from informants as trustworthy as those who supply the news relating to the tripartite treaty and Cuba, the Union announced that it was probable that Foresti, our newly-appointed consul to Germany, would not be received. It proceeded to threaten Sardinia, and bravely declared that it must receive Foresti, or nobody. It turns out that Foresti has not yet left New York! The Intelligencer thinks "our model Republic has a model organ."

MARYLAND ELECTION.-Ligon, Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected. Of the six Representatives to Congress elect, the Democrats claim four. In both branches of the State Legislature, the Whigs will have a majority, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator and a State Treasurer.

SEVERAL SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS are republishing the speech of John P. Hale in the Kossta affair. The Carolina Spartan, of South Republic like ours."

EDMUND BURKE, of New Hampshire, who has for some time been waging war on the Admin istration, makes certain disclosures in regard to the nomination of Gen. Pierce by the Baltimere Convention, charging that that event was brought about, with his knowledge and co-operation, by his New Hampshire friends. How

MAINE LIQUOR LAW TRIUMPH IN BALTI-HORE .- A full Maine Liquor Ticket from Balmore has been elected to the Legislature. We CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

Ambition and aggression have been justly charged upon the views discovered and the act committed by the Emperor of all the Russias; but we question whether the full extent of his real objects has either been developed or fathomed. That the paramount supremacy over the Greek subjects of the Porte would be equivstate of dependency, is a manifest proposition; and that the possession of Constantinople, and the command of the mouths of the Danube and the Dardanelles, would be the acquisition of prodigious and overwhelming power, is no less obvious. But even here we do not believe that obvious. But even here we do not believe that the aim of Russia stops abort. On the contra-ry, we are convinced that these are contempla-ted not as finalities, but as steps to empire too great to be consistent with the safety or endur-ed by the policy of the other nations of Europe. The organization of a New Byzantine Empire is the grand design of the insatiable Czar. Un-der his iron scantra with religious as the der his iron sceptre, with religion as the means, the vast territory, already stretching from the Caspian sea to the Arctic ocean, would be spread over the fairest portion of illimitable Asia to the south; and the population, Scandinavian, Cossack, Slavonic, Tartar, Armenian, Greek, Polish, Calmuck, Arab, Circassian, Finnish, Chinese, even to the Hindoo, moulded interest despotism; and if not converted by fair to one despotism; and if not converted by fair

That the aggressor must be encountered on the threshold, and not struggled with in the the threshold, and not struggled with in the interior of the house, is obvious to all men, though the different parts to be adopted by the countries most immediately concerned, will be modified by various extraneous circumstances. Thus Austria, the position of which is more seriously endangered than that of any other State, hardly excepting Turkey itself, by the extension of Russian power, is nevertheless so chained to the invader that she cannot enter into hostlle opposition, but contents herself with trusting the cause to the Western allies, and retiring within herself as a quasi neutral, reretiring within herself as a quasi neutral, reducing her army, and anxiously watching the

This, it may be observed, is presuming upon This, it may be observed, is presuming upon the fact that Austria is honest, and entertains no tortuous and concealed motive in regard to balancing as well as she could, by a similar violation of international rights, the preponderance of Russia in the universal scale. It is true, that such a course would be fatal to her; but we do not always foresee the certain ruin we are preparing for ourselves, whilst plotting and contriving our aggrandizement at the cost of others. On Prussia the pressure is not, either in the first instance or ulteriorly, so menacing; and it is stated that her King has refused the bribe of a farther slice of Poland, to induce him to coalesce with the Czar. More clearing that him Minister More tests. sighted, his Minister, Mantenfel, appreciates the end, and is well aware that the fruition of the tempter's designs would reduce his royal master to a second rate, if not a vassal dominmaster to a second rate, if not a vassal domin-ion, first mouthed, and perhaps to be last swallowed. Prussia therefore retires from the lists, and looks on for the contingencies of the threatened war. Except upon general princi-ples, France and England have comparatively little to fear; the former may even be glad of an opportunity to augment her force and em-ploy her armies, and the latter to curb en-creachment, and secure or extend her commerce. There are wheels within wheels throughout the complication, and the issue is now at hand to try the action of the whole

machinery.

The Turkish manifesto has won golden logical, and moderate, it sets the entire case before the eyes of the world in a light that cannot be questioned or gainsaid. If the Sultan's arms are as successful as his arguments, there will be few Cossacks on the southern side of the Pruth, a month after the warfare has begun. Hastening towards his climax, Omar Pasha officially notified to the Russian commander, Gostochakoff, on the 9th, that if the Principalities were not evacuated within fifteen days, i. e. by the 24th, hostilities would be commenced; and the answer given is, that that General has no instructions to negotiate a peace, begin a war, or retreat from his posi-

Meanwhile, efforts of some undefined kind are continued by the Mediating Powers to avert the calamity; but the accounts of this portion of the transactions are so vague and contradictory that it is impossible to build a rational speculation upon them. Whether the Emperor Nicholas did or did not signify his Emperor Nicholas did or did not signify his willingness to agree to pacific terms at Olmuz, appears to be little deserving of the weight attached to it. The trickery and delusion practiced by the Russian civil and military expositors, from first to last, have been so shameful and monstrous, that they must be fools indeed, who could pin their faith to any assurance from that quarter. It is well to observe that the very baseness and effrontery of these lies and equivocations involve the most valuable and equivocations involve the most valuable ingredient in the dispute; for they have demonstrated, beyond all doubt, the hidden purposes of a hypocritical Government, and thus, forewarned, forearmed," the world is put upon its guard against the least encroachments upon the independence of even the weakest and most unimportant spot on the map of the universe. The mask has been completely thrown off and mankind are awake to

pletely thrown off, and mankind are awake to the wild ambitious project of an unscrupulous despot. This knowledge is a great gain.

To America, as to all the rest of the com-mercial world, it is satisfactory to learn that the navigation of the Danube and Black Sea in so far as Turkey is concerned, is to re-main open to vessels sailing under neutral flags.

All the predictions in preceding correspondence relative to the failure of cereal crops, with the consequent rise in the price of provisions, and the alarming combinations of strikes, are working up to the crisis we anticipated. The cotton factories in Lancashire are almost at a stand; and by the time this reaches Washington, fifty thousand workmen will be wandering about, destitute of employment. At Preston, the most numerous demonstration has been made, and the most ruinous contest is carried on, the "Outs" being supported by contributions from the associated operatives in other parts of the kingdom, to the extent, it is said, of £4,000 per week. At Wiggs, the said, of £4,000 per week. At Wigan, the coalmen, with wages at from 30s. to 35s. for four days' labor, have also turned out; and, in short, a considerable division of the country is involved in calamitous antagonism and con-fasion. The home condition of the whole population, and the benefits of foreign trade, are sacrificed to this contention, and the worst is yet to come. No matter how the present struggle ends, it will surely be renewed. Hopes and expectations have been excited. and expectations have been excited by the in-flated boasts of supernatural prosperity, and a spirit has been raised, which will not easily be

realm, just as democracy and absolutism are over the face of the civilized earth. Much before the victory is declared for either side— it is but the beginning of the end. The funds are still low, the aspect of the Eastern ques-tion unsettled, and the uncertainty of moneta-ry matters is added to the double, double, toil and trouble of the presents. ry matters is added to the double, double, toil and trouble of the national affairs. The injurious consequences are the stagnation of commerce and the relaxation of enterprise. It is remarkable to witness the prevalence of these will stroughout the capital and the great tradings posts, where they are more striking than in less populous hives, though they are felt everywhere. Warehouses, recently the busy scenes of activity in every branch of business, are comparatively paralyzed. Men do not know what to do with their money in the way of Profitable investment; and unless things mend, results far more grave than have been seen in England for many years, must inevitably en-

the north, and set forth the ministerial policies upon the occasion of inaugurating a status to the late Sir Robert Peel, at Manchester. In President has no power, he ought to have. upon the occasion of inaugurating a statue to the late Sir Robert Peel, at Manchester. In one or two cases, we think, Mr. D'Israeli and Sir John Packington pursued this course, which is certainly novel, if not unconstitutional, in England. When Huskieson or Canning seized the opportunities of cleaning the constitution of the constitution of cleaning the constitution of the constitution of cleaning the constitution of c England. When Huskisson or Canting seized the opportunities of elections to address the people, it was not as Cabinet ministers explaining the measures of Government, but as individuals expressing their own opinions. But now, the information denied to the Parliament is volunteered to the platform. It may be useful and proper, but, at any rate, it is new.

The arrival of the Golden Age across the Atlantic has created a considerable sensation. To be able to transport a colony in a single vessel is another achievement of the marvels that are to illustrate these strange and stirring times.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era:

Since my last letter was written, there have been an unusual number of political and other popular demonstrations, which call for notice. popular demonstrations, which call for notice. Among these, as first in chronological order, was the ratification meeting of the "Soft Shell" Democrats. This was not as large as, but more orderly than, was anticipated. It was held in Tammany Hall, which is now in possession of this section of the Democracy, as you are aware. The principal orators were Martin Grover and John Van Buren. These ways or foul, at any rate reduced to obedience, regardless alike of race and creed. As the Head of the Greek Church, even more than as the sovereign of Muscovy and its conquests, it is that Nicholas aspires to accomplish this tremendous scheme, and the great monarchies of the continent must be blind or mad to permit the initiative to be taken by a single political measure, or material footstep of advance in the direction to which the prospect points.

Martin Grover and John Van Buren. These speeches were chiefly noticeable for their tone. Particularly was this so of Prince John's speech. Alas! how changed. Compared with his well-remembered Free Soil efforts during the canvas of '48, this last was "stale, flat, and unprofitable." His waggish humor and genial drollery had disappeared, to be substituted by special pleadings of the most heartless kind. I say heartless, because it was evident that the orator's heart was not in the work of the Tamman, and the prospect points. many Hull speech. How, indeed, could it possibly be? And how lamentable to observe such a change in a man of such fine capacities as John Van Buren! But dear should ever be

such betrayals of liberty, as he must be con-scious of having deliberately made.

The Free Democratic League have held sev-eral meetings since my last date. The most important business transacted was the adoption of the following resolutions, moved by that active member, Edward A. Stansbury:

"Resolved, That the time has arrived for a

systematic and efficient organization of the con-stitutional opponents of slaveholding dominathroughout the Union.
Resolved, That the city of New York, by vir-

the Western Continent, its consequent unpar-alleled channels of access and influence to all parts of the country, and its especial relations to the most powerful Commonwealth of the Confederacy, is especially indicated as the prop-er headquarters of the Free Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That the Executive Commit be directed to communicate with the Free De-mocracy of this and other States, with a view of effecting a concert of action among the friends of Liberty throughout the Union, and the establishment of a central organization,

having its headquarters in this city."

It will be perceived that these resolut contemplate a grand central organization—
something like a National League—to be located in this city. This is an important movement, and I hope to see it consummated, at
an early day. The eyes of our friends elsewhere naturally turn to the Empire State for counsel and encouragement. This will always be so while she has such an immense electoral power, to say nothing of the commercial prowess of this city. I am glad, therefore, to find the Free Democracy here awakening to a sense of their actual positional influence.

Last Sunday was marked by sermons of unusual interest. There was one for August 1 interest.

bishop Hughes, a church consecration, replete with his usual inculcations of infallibility, and traces of bigotry and superstition. No orateri- process; it is the offspring of the brains of a cal power and tact, short of the Archbishop's, could render such of trepeated absurdities tolerable to the intelligent hearers. Next, I mention a sermon on the "Moral Significance of the Crystal Palace," by Rev. H. W. Bellows, pastor of the First Congregational Society of this city. The theme was an ample as well as a practical one, and it was handled with that decided ability which characterizes all the efforts of this divine.

forts of this divine.

This is not the only sermon on the Palace which the more scholarly of the clergy of this city have given. Rev. Dr. Chapin delivered an

But there yet remains to be noticed the most novel of the pulpit discourses referred to, which was a sermon—"Satan, the genuine and the fictitious"—by Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass. The pith of this was an expose of the absurdity of paying so much attention to an obsolete devil with hoofs and horns, and so little to the living, actual devils of War, Intemperance, Slavery, &c.! Cuvier the Naturalist laughed at the idea of a carniverous animal having "hoofs and horns," which belong to the graminiverous class! And Martin Luther coolly threw an inkstand at the same imaginary popular form of Satan! But, according to Mr. Higginson, Satan decked as a gentleman, and acting through some fashionable system of wrong or institution of despotthed definition of the defunct, imaginary devil aforesaid.

I had the pleasure, the other evening, of witnessing the inauguration of the faculty of a new Medical School, located at No. 15 Laight street, under the title of "New York Hydropathic and Physiological School," on which coasion the friends of progressive science assembled to witness the proceedings, filling the lecture-room to nearly its full capacity. The Principal, Dr. R. T. Trall, who explained the plans and aims of the new institution; after which he introduced the following members of the which he introduced the following members of the writer, we anticipate a rare treat in these execllent one some time ago.

But there yet remains to be noticed the mos

Principal, Dr. R. T. Trall, who explained the plans and aims of the new institution; after which he introduced the following members of his Faculty to the assembled pupils of the School and the spectators: Joel Shew, M. D., Professor of General Practice; G. H. Taylor, M. D., Chemistry and Anatomy; J. E. Snodgrass, A. M., M. D., Medical Jurisprudence; L. N. Fowler, Phrenology and Mental Diseases; William A. Steere, Music and Elocution; Miss A. S. Cogswell, M. D., Mathematics and Physiology; and Miss Johnson, Diseases of Women and Children. These severally made addresses, indicating the plans of instruction it was their purpose to pursue, as occupants of their several posts. They were succeeded by the following friends of the enterprise: Mrs. Mary C. Vaughn, Mrs. Maria L. Buckley, M. F. Baldwin, and E. F. Brewster. It was announced that the lectures would commence forthwith, a number of pupils having already arrived.

rived.
All the occupants of the chairs of this pro-

ising institution are understood to be capable. Four of them have a national reputation, viz: Trall, Shew, Snodgrass, and Prof. Fowler. eception of the following lightning telegraphic despatches from Washington, we presume,

from the President's own hand: from the President's own hand:

Washington, Nov. 1st—twenty-one minutes past three, A. M.—The Administration moves with firmness and rapidity. Zerubbabel Winklefield, Esq., has been removed from the charge of the Light House on Pohagin Shoals, for the offence of hiring a person to clean the lamps who had signed a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. This prompt action will strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of the compromises.

tion will strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of the compromises.

Baltimore, Nov. 2d.—An important rumor prevails, that Melchisedeck Muggins, Postmaster at Dogberry Four Corners, has been removed, and a genuine true-blue adamantine Democrat has got his place. Muggins professed, outwardly, to stand upon the Baltimore platform, but his duplicity was made manifest when an affidavit was received with the proof of his treachery. It appears that Muggins, not more than a month ago, did vote for Cornelius Lampblack, a rank Free-Soiler, to be constable of the town. Such departure from the Baltimore platform could not be permitted for a moment.

New York, Nov. 2d.—A truckman in the employ of the Custom House has been admonished for employing a man to shoe his horses who had expressed the opinion that the Fugitive Slave Law was, if not unconstitutional, at least injudicious. The Administration stands pledged to put down all coalition of this sort.

THE APPENDIX TO MR. ANDREWS'S REPORT.

In our review, last week, of Mr. Andrews's long and valuable Report, we omitted a notice of the Appendix. This will prove of special interest to our Southern readers, especially to those who have been taught to regard slavelabor staples as the basis of the commerce of this country. It contains, among several documents, one on the cotton culture, in which the writer (who, by the way, we guess is a quonthat there can be no competition in this branch of agriculture with the planters of the South Britain is soundly rated for her attempts to encourage free-labor cotton. The "peculiar institutions" of the South are covertly vindicated against the assaults of Anti-Slavery men. "Labor," it is asserted, "is not degra ded" in the slave States. Ingenious tables are printed, showing the valuation of each State. and the proportion of wealth to each individual. from which it appears that the people of South Carolina-a State almost at a stand-still in wealth and population-are two-fold better off than those of Ohio, which has grown up in fifty years, from a wilderness to a State of two millions of souls. The cunning Senator reaches this wonderful result by rating the slaves a property, and adding their value to that of the real and personal estate. Of course, if they are to be taken into the estimate, in determining the value of property in a State, and the average value to each person, they ought not to be regarded as persons at all. But our Southern statistician adopts a different rule. He first makes the slaves property, and then apportions this property among them, as perons, as well as among the whites; that is, he takes the four hundred thousand slaves of South Carolina, ascertains their market value. adds that to the value of the real and personal estate, and then, to estimate the relative wealth of the State, apportions the whole value to the whole population - four hundred thousand slaves, and three hundred and seventy-five thousand free people! On what principle is a man to be assessed as property, and then to be apportioned to himself as a person? If in the stimate of the wealth of the State, and the average wealth of its inhabitants severally, the slaves are to be regarded as property, it is obvious that they cannot be regarded as the holders of property. Their value, as well as the value of the real and personal estate, must be divided among the free inhabitants alone, to determine the average individual wealth. But adherence to this principle would have led to so startling a result as to expose at once its fallacy. It would have made the average wealth of the people of the slave States three

is specially responsible for some of the curious documents, intended as defences of the slave system, which we observe in the Appendix. Meantime, the Government, as in the case of the Pro-Slavery papers in the Patent Office Report, uses the money of the People of the United States in propagating, North and South, the miserable dogmas and fallacies of the slaveholding school of political economists.

The New York Evening Post styles Caleb

writer, we anticipate a rare treat in these novel Lays. Look out for them.

POTTER COUNTY, in Pennsylvania, has elected its Free Democratic candidates. The Pitts-burgh Visiter says this is the fault of John S. Mann, with his little People's Journal.

The following is a copy of a call in circula tion for signatures. All who approve of such a convention will please circulate it, and send in the names to H. M. Addison, editor of the Cleveland Commercial:

DISCIPLE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. -The undersigned, members of various Disciple Churches in Northern Ohio, believing that Hu-Churches in Northern Ohio, believing that Human Slavery is a great social, political, and moral evil—a gross outrage of the plainest dictates of humanity, and utterly at variance with the principles of Christianity, the fundamental one of which requires that—

"All things whatsoever ye would that men

should do to you, do ye even so to them."

That its existence is greatly detrimental to the progress of Christianity in this country and the world; and that, unless we make the best the world; and that, unless we make the best use of our influence to remove its great and manifold evils, we are to some extent guilty of them. We therefore carnestly invite our brethren who concur with us in these sentiments, in the United States and Canadas, to meet us in Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the second Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to consider and decide upon the most efficient plan we can with propriety abopt, to aid in removing those evils, and to free ourselves from all responsibility for them while they exist.

EXPEDITION TO SONORA.—A private letter letter from San Francisco, received in New York, states that an expedition for taking forcible possession of Sonora, in Mexico, is already organized in that city, and two hundred men are already recruited for the expedition, who were expected to proceed by see in a fortnight. The leaders are said to be all Southern men, who desire to make Sonora slave territory, under the name of the Republic of Sonora. The Constitution has already been drafted, and bonds issued in the name of the Republic, on which considerable money has been raised.

The late California papers are not silent on which considerable money has been raised.

The late California papers are not silent on the subject, but those which are generally regarded as the best informed do not give credit to the story.—Nat. Intelligencer.

HORACE MANN'S ADDRESS.

We give the following abstract, from the Cincinnati Gazette, of Mr. Mann's address at the opening of Antioch College:

opening of Antioch College:

His theme was the capacities of man, and the best means of redeeming the race from the degradation into which it has fallen. He began by addressing the Board of Trustees and friends and patrons of Antioch College.

Let us thank God for the happy auspices under which we are met. It is pleasant to the eye to behold the grand and imposing edifice in which we are assembled; but oh! how much more joyful to the heart to contemplate the beneficent and sacred purposes for which it has been creeted. Let us dedicate it to the two great objects which can never be separated from each other—the honor of God and the service of man; and while we consecrate this material structure to religion and to humanity, let us renewedly consecrate our own manity, let us renewedly consecrate our own hearts to the worship of our Father in heaven, and the service of our brethren upon earth.

But why these solemn services, this inauguration of a Faculty selected from different parts of our wide country, and known at least for their earnest desires, if not for their ability, to promote the well-being of mankind; and why this invocation of the blessing of God upon our enterprise? The inquiry is a momentous one. The answer to it comprehends whatever weal or woe our race can enjoy or suffer. Man is believed to be the last and most per

feet workmanship of the Creator upon earth. His organization is most complex and elaborate, and to the eye of Causality each of all his faculties has an amazing significance. As a reapor of pleasures, all worlds are his harvest-fields. As a sufferer of pains, every spot in all the worlds may be Guatamozin's bed of fire. the worlds may be Guatamozin's bed of fire. His faculties have a range of scope above, around, below, through, what we call immortality; a vision backwards and a duration onwards, through what we call eternity. He has noral and religious endowments, so that the door of the moral and religious universe, wherein dwell God and all good spirits, stands forever open to welcome his entrance. His spirit is the only spirit in our sphere that can learn its origin in the remote past, or trace its destiny in the remoter future; that can converse with men and commune with God, can

upon earth, and when they die, can follow their disembodied souls into the spirit-land. But which shall inspire us with the deep awe—these godlike prerogatives, or the frightful perils that accompany them? Our more complicated organization gives scope to more complicated derangements. Give your harp a thousand strings, to multiply its melodies, and you multiply its capacity of discord in still greater propertion. Send out the human nerves beyond the surface of the body, that they may amify over mankind, in order to partake of their pleasures—through retrospection over the ancients, and through anticipation over posterity-and a thousand piercing pains shall ell you that these nerves can be conductors of corror as well as of joy. Endow the soul with free agency, that it may earn a happiness it else would never feel, and by this same gift you enable it to deserve a remorse it otherwise ould never suffer.

Hence we cannot fail to see that the human eing may be infinitely the most blissful of all beings within our sphere, or, on the hand, infinitely the most wretched.

Mr. Mann proceeded to describe the downfall of the race, from the time when it came fresh from the hands of the Creator. This downfall, these many falls instead of one, he ascribed to the disobedience of God's laws. Until the Egyptian captivity, the ancient records give no sign of human maladies. All men appeared to live the whole length of their natural lives. When they passed away, they were said to be "old, and full of days." The degenerating process has gone on ever since, and the only means of restoring the race to its pristine power, is by renewed obedience to the physical, intellectual, and moral laws of God's providence. Religious men teach us to accept weakgevity are not merely disregarded, but ignored, and the most learned men on other subjects are here ignorant of elements. Clergymen are deep in patristic lore, to learn what God may have imparted to the fathers, yet use tobacco. They are Boanerges for the advancement of their own sect, but eschew companionship with hat sect of the Nazarites who drank no wine The time must come when we shall speak of Christian and unchristian health, as we now lo of Christian and unchristian character. All do of Christian and unchristian character. An civilization that is based upon any other foundation than obedience to the laws of God, is empty sound. Through his body man holds relation to all material things, and through his spirit to all spiritual existences. If man moves in harmony with the universe around him, it prospers and blesses all his works, lends him its resistless strength, endows him with its unerring skill, enriches him with its boundless wealth. Whoseer will not learn and obey these laws of Nature, challenges her lightnings to blast him, her waters to drown, her fires to

Intellectually, man holds direct relation with all the truths which God has materialized (it I may so speak) and incorporated into the piled with scientific treasures, inconceivable boundless, endless. Knowledge is the key by which these treasures can be unclosed. Whoever will understand the system to which he belongs can command such wishes as imperial r oriental despot never dreamed of.

Morally, man is born on the dividing lin between two worlds—betweeen a universe of joy and a universe of love. As the infant lie unconscious before us, is it not appalling to think that obligations, reaching through eter-nity, have already attached to him? He is to live two lives. While the race lives, he is live on earth, by the influences for good or foill which he leaves behind; and he is to live in another sphere, high or low, near to the Central Perfection or afar off, as his nature shall be unfolded, in obedience or hostility to

that Perfection.

Now, it is the comprehensive duty of the College, as far as it can be done by huma agency, to equip the youth whom it receives with armor of celestial temper to meet the tremendous exigences of their being. Abovall, it is its duty to teach them to equip them.

elves.

Mr. Mann then went on to unfold the thre classes of duties, in their order. It is impossi-ble to give any abstract of the amplification of

COMMANDER McCLURE.

This enterprising British officer has immortalized himself by his successful efforts to prove that there is a northwest passage to the East Indies, by way of the Arctic Seas and Behring's Straits. If he should continue fortunate, and in due time return safely to England, he will undoubtedly find honors and rewards showered thickly upon him.

This bold navigator is comparatively a young

This bold navigator is comparatively a young man, but has prosecuted his labors with a degree of enthusiasm seldom surpassed. He was the first lieutenant of Sir James Ross's ship Enterprise, in the first searching expedition for Sir John Franklin, and was promoted for that service. He then volunteered for the second expedition, by way of Behring's Straits, and proceeded thither in company with Capt. Collinson, of the Enterprise, at the beginning of 1850. Capt. Collinson, however, parted company with Commander McClure, and bore up for Hong Kong for the first winter; but Mr. McClure stood on towards the northwest for winter quarters, and the last we heard of him, before the present season, was in Behring's Straits, where Capt. Kellett, in the Herald, arwinter quarters, and the last we heard of him, before the present season, was in Behring's Straits, where Capt. Kellett, in the Herald, arrived just in time to see him dashing on towards the ice. Capt. Kellett then deemed it advisable to recall the Commander, and made the signal according but McClure parted from his senior officer with the Nelsonian reply, also by signal: "Can't stay! Own responsibility!" That was the last communication that took place with the Investigator on the Behring's Straits aide of the North Pole.

of the North Pole.

In connection with this subject, perhaps the most singular fact is, that having parted with Capt. Kellett in this manner and in such a locality, this very Commander McClure and this very Captain Kellett should meet on the next occasion on the other side of the pole; in fact, that Captain Kellett should be the very man to rescue McClure and his brave fellows from starvation, and give him the helping hand to accomplish that almost superhuman enterprise which he forbade him from undertaking. Captain Kellett became aware of the position of the

Investigator from a letter previously deposited by Commander McClure at Melville Island.

The Investigator was left on the 15th of April last in the harbor of Mercy, latitude 74 6 N, longitude 117, 45 W. It was Captain McClure's intention, if possible, to return to England this season, touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold.—Boston Journal.

MULATTO PERSONS VOTING.—Several me with curled hair and dark complexions pre-sented themselves at the polls yesterday, an offered their votes. Such a thing never before occurring, the judges refused their tickets; but it being shown by sundry lawyers that the Su-preme Court had decided such persons legal voters, their ballots were received.

Cincinnati Times.

We understand that the fine building lately put up by W. W. Corcoran, Esq., on H street, between 13th and 14th, is designed by him to be an institution for the benefit of mechanics and other young men who become members of it. Besides the donation of the building, it is also stated that Mr. Corcoran intends placing in it a library worth ten thousand dollars.

Washington News.

[By telegraph from London to Liverpool.] LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1853. Paris, Friday.—The Bourse was steady at the opening to-day, but closed with a decline. The Three Per Cents closed at 72 15, and the Four and a Half Per Cents at 99.10. Constantinople, Oct. 13th - The combine leets have not yet entered the Dardanelles l The fleet in the harbor of Constantinople, which had been laid up for the winter, has been ordered to prepare for sea with all possible dispatch.

The Emperor arrived at St. Petersburg

The Emperor arrived at St. Petersburg on the 13th, from Berlin.

The Paris correspondent of London Morning Post says: "St. Petersburg dispatches state that the preparations for war proceed rapidly. Odessa.—Two hundred ships were at that port at the latest date, and all parties were making great exertions to send off their grain. ENGLAND. The Africa passed the screw steamship City f Glasgow, from Philadelphia, going into Liv-

erpool.

Liverpool, Saturday, 11 A. M.—Off the port, signals imperfectly made out, owing to fog,) supposed, ships Reindeer and Macclesfield.

Maidstone, Friday.—About thirty-four hop pickers were drowned on Thursday evening, by the upsetting of the wagon in which they were crossing a flood.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday evening last, 15th September, 1853, at the residence of James Peck, Esq., in the city of Louisville, Ky., Mr. WILLIAM P. GREER, of Lochview, Carroll county, Ky., aged 40 years, 4 months, and 13 days. The deceased was a man by nature formed o robust and graceful proportions, blended with great amiability of disposition and courtesy of manners; and these won for him the admiration and esteem of all who knew him. To a udgment well-matured by a mind naturally strong and accurately cultivated, was added a conscious purity of thought, that made him look upon the battle of life and the repose of the tomb with equal composure. To the announcement of his physician that his disease would terminate fatally, he folded his arms and replied, "I am ready." The ministers at-tending on him with the offerings of salvation, and all in attendance, bear testimony that his putting away the soiled garments of mortality, for the robes of the righteous and redeemed, gave such brightness and beauty to the dying man, that it was mistaken for the passed crisis of his disease, and hopes of his recovery were now entertained afresh. But, as the full blazing going down of the setting sun, after a cloudy day, only betokens the brightness of the the refulgence of its glory, but dissipating the clouds of this for the brighter promises of an

eternal and everlasting life.

Turning to his desolate wife, as unfolding glory lighted his pathway from earth, he rec ognised her with an affection that never fal-tered, and remarked, "I am passing away; bring me a white lily." Turning to Mr. Peck, he expressed his gratitude to him and his love ly daughters, and to all for their kindness and attention to him; then requested that the infant child of his brother-in-law, Mr. Armstong, might be brought to him, placed his hand upon its head, and asked the blessing of God upon it; then closing his eyes, slowly, quietly, and calmly, without a struggle, but wearing smile of beauteous peace, and repose, he slur bered and slept the sleep of death.

bered and slept the sleep of death.

Thus has passed away WILLIAM P. GREER, a man in all the relations of life, true, just, and faithful. He has but vacated the mansion here, to reign triumphant in the realms of eterna bliss! May we join him there.

BALTIMORE MARKET. CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA!

e	[CORRESPINATED	-	OR INE	m.K	w.l
8	(On the hoof		\$2.62	'n	\$4.25
,	Beef cattle, Net		5.15	a	8.50
у	Gross average	ra	3 691/	a	0.00
)-	Beef, Mess, per bbl	50	15.50		16.00
0	Butter, per lb				0.22
1	Cheese, per lb		0.10	8	0.13
	Corn, white, per bushel		0.58	8	0.67
e	Corn, yellow, per bushel		0.60	8	0.70
f	Corn, mixed, per bushel		0.64	8	
8		-	6.25	-	
0	Clover seed, per bushel	•		8	
	Corn meal, per bbl	•	3.75	8	/
0	Flour, Howard Street, -	•	6.87	a	
0	Hogs, live	•	6.50	a	7.00
20	Hams, per lb	•	0.10	a	
	Shoulders, per lb	•	0.0734	a	
е	Sides, per lb	•	0.08	8	/
10	Lard, in bbls., per lb	•	0.111/2	a	0.00
.0	Lard, in kegs, per lb		0.1216	a	0.00
0	Oats, per bushel		0.39	8	0.45
	Pork, Mess, per bbl		17.25	8	0.00
10	Pork, Prime, per bbl		14.50	8	0.00
n	Rye, per bushel		0.75	a	0.92
86	Rye flour		4.50	8	
10	Wheat, red, per bushel			8	
ve	Wheat, white, per bushel		1.50	a	
n-	Wool, washed, per lb		0.37	8	2
	Wool, unwashed, per lb.		0.34		
99	Troon, and mushed, per 10.	5	0.04		0.01
		_	-		

PATENTS ISSUED.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending November 1, 1853, each bearing that date. Wm. Ballard, of New York, New York, for

mproved protecting bulwarks for war vessels Calvin Carpenter, jr., of Pawtucket, Massa chusetts, for improvement in magneto-electric machines. Patented in France, April 18, 1853. A. P. Chatham, of Canoga, New York, for mprovement in car couplings.

Gilbert S. Clark, of New York, New York for improved pen and pencil case.

John W. Cormack, of Quincy, Illinois, for improvement in cane and maize outters.

Benj. Crawford, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

gines. Chauncy O. Crosby, of Now Haven, Connec ticut, for improvements in machines for stick ing pins.
David Demarest, of New York, New York,

for hose protector.

Jos. Farnworth, jr., of Madison, Indiana, for improvement in ear wheels.

Luther R. Faught, of Macon, Georgia, for improvements in regulating the speed of steam

ongines.
Christ. P. Kelsey, of Livingstonville, New York, for improvement in grain cradles.
Edmund Moorewood and George Rogers, of London, England, for improvement in coating sheets of metal.
Russell S. Morse, of Dixfield, Maine, for improvement in adjusting springs for carriages.

Howard Perkins, of North Bridgewater,
Massachusetts, for carpenter's brace and bit

Jacob V. A. Wemple, of Chicago, Illinois, for improvement in grain separators.

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Married in Fitchburg, Mass., CHARLES MAon, Esq., of Fitchburg, to CAROLINE A. BRIGGS, of the same place, youngest daughter of the late Calvin Briggs, M. D., of Marble-

MARRIAGE.

Died at Woodstock, Vt., October 28, 1853, ALVA S., only son of Sarah A. and J. C. Spaulding, of Proctor's Hill, Vt., aged five years, one month, and ten days.

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For 1854.

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people. And therwards the name of all the people. And thou shalt stone him with stones that he die."—Deut. xiii, 6—10.

Yet, most strange, Almighty God commands that his people shall go among the leathen, and foreibly bring home and scatter throughout the land multitudes of enticers to idolatry!

These same Jews to whom God said, "Ye shall be hely write me for I the Lord am holy and These same Jews to whom God said, "Ye shall be holy unto me, for I the Lord am holy, and have severed you from all other people, that ye should be mine," were from generation to generation to resort to slave markets in heathen nations, and there purchase wretched worshippers of stocks and stones, to be the inmates of their families and the companions of their families and the companions of their tasks."

The word "take" here has such an affinity to seize as greatly to strengthen the pro-slavery construction which the translators have given in regard to the Babylonish converts: "The people shall take them (the converts) and bring them to their place," viz: Jerusalem. Surely, the captive Jews, permitted as a favor by Cyrus their families and the companions of their children! Nay, more: slave markets were to be opened in Israel, in which heathens were to sell heathens for the convenience of God's favored people! All this, although apparently indicated by the passage quoted, seems too monstrous and horrible to be true. Let us, then, setutinize the phraseology of the passage, and

herein did they differ from chattels? Were they not articles of merchandise? The word buy, in the 44th verse, has been seized upon with an air of great triumph by certain champions of American Slavery, and has given some trouble to its assailants. Great pains have been taken by the latter, to prove that the Hebrew has not necessarily the same meaning as the English word. The attempt is perfectly successful, but at the same time superfluous. It is indisputable that the Hebrew word here rendered buy, also means, to get, procure, a quire. This very word is thus translated have gotten a man from the Lord."-Gen. iv, 1 "He that heareth reproof getteth understanding."—Prov. xv, 32. "He that getteth wisdom, ing."-Prov. xv, 32. loveth his own soul."—Prov. xix, 8, &c., &c. Hence it is contended, that "of them shall ye buy," ought to have been rendered, "of them shall ye get or obtain servants." Such a version would have been correct, but the word buy is better, as being more definite, and show-

ing how the servants were gotten.

Logicians tell us that, in argument, we may use what terms we please, provided we clearly define their meaning, so that there may be no doubt in what sense they are used. We have already seen that the words have add. Logicians tell us that, in argument, we may use what terms we please, provided we clearly define their meaning, so that there may be no doubt in what sense they are used. We have already seen that the words buy and sell, as applied to servants in the Mosaic law, are clearly used to express a pecuniary contract between the employer and the servant. The servant is said to sell himself—that is, his time and labor; and the master buys them of the servant, by paying to him their price in advance. When masters are authorized to buy their brethren, and their purchased brethren are expressly declared to sell themselves, and it is shown that the purchase money was paid, are expressly declared to sell themselves, and it is shown that the purchase money was paid, not to a third person, but to the one who was sold, the word bug, used in the same connection in relation to other servants, loses all ambiguity. The text itself explains the sense in which the term is used. To buy a Hebrew servant is to buy him of himself; to buy a stranger for a servant, is to buy him of himself. To suppose that in the same chapter, and while treating of the purchase of servants, Moses uses the word in a totally different sense when applied to Hebrew and foreign servants, is to suppose that from a fraudulent intent he purposely rendered his law doubtful and unintelligible. We shall see hereafter that the word could not have been used in two differents sense in the servant is to suppose that from a fraudulent intent he purposely rendered his law doubtful and unintelligible. We shall see hereafter that these foreign servants could not have been used in two differents sense in the seame as those of Hebrew servants.

"The strangers sojourning among you," so often mentioned, and respecting whom so many laws are given, were foreigners residing in what capacity, whether as an artisan or a servant—was instantly embraced in this class, and became immediately subject to the restrictions and entitled to the privileges provided by law for "strangers in Israel."

Enough has already been shown, to satisfy any disinterested, unprejudiced person that these foreign servants. telligible. We shall see hereafter that the word could not have been used in two different and opposite senses, and that the law in regard to Hebrew and foreign servants was

oue and the same.

"Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you." Our translatore, by the peculiar phreseology in which they render this passage, convey the idea that the Jews were to have heathen slaves, and none others. But their alleged slaves or bondmen we have seen were servants, and the insinuation that the Jews could have none but heathen servants is most thoroughly refuted by all the laws respecting Hebrew servants. Hence, what here seems like a command to have heathen servants only, is in fact a permission to have such in addition to Hebrew servants. But, in truth, this idea of giving the Jews heathen servants is a conceit of the translatora, and leads the reader to imagine that heathens were to be subjected to servitude as a punishment for their idolatry. And so the slave was to be punished for worshipping false gods by being transferred from a heathen to a Hebrew master; while the heathen slave-breeders and trades while the heather slave-breeders and trades while the heather slave-breeders and trades while the heather slave-breeders and trades

AVANS.

ANALYS.

ANAL sent unto him, neither shalt thine eye pity him, neither shalt thou spare, neither shalt thou conceal him; but thou shalt surely kill him; thine hand shall be first upon him to put him to death, and afterwards the hand of all the people. And thou shalt stone him with stones that he die."—Deut. xiii, 6—10.

sess these Babylonish proselytes, but as using and enjoying their services, not as chattels, but as voluntary servants. In this same sense, beyond all doubt, is it said by Moses of the servants obtained from the adjacent nations, and of the resident foreigners in Judea, and their descendants, "they shall be your possession."

"And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit for a possession; they shall be your bondmen for-

The word "take" here has such an affinity

see how far it represents the meaning of the contents, and see how far it represents the meaning of the contents of Jacob, and the Jews, instead of original.

The purchase of men and women as bond-wishes, and take them to Palestine. So these The purchase of men and women as bondmen and bondmaids. according to the usual acceptation of these terms in our language, implies a state of chattel slavery; and if such an understanding of the passage be the correct one, what has been said of the introduction of heathens and idolaters into Israel, by divine command, is a logical and irresistible deduction.

The reader needs not by this time to be reminded that in the original nothing is to be found of bondmen and bondmaids, and that these words have been substituted for men servants and women servants by the translatore, and in compliance with their pro-slavery theory. But still, if these servants were bought, wherein did they differ from chattels? Were pers of Jehovah, and cleaved to the house of Jacob.

"They shall be your bondmen forever." The preconceived opinions of the translaters tempted them to give such a color to this sentence as best accorded with their pro slavery theory. Hence this strong expression in the text, while in the margin the literal translation is honestly given. "Ye shall serve yourselves with them forever." Not a word about bondmen, but merely an unlimited permission, as to time, to use or employ foreigners or strangers.

Such is that famous law, in Leviticus, about

heathen bondmen, which multitudes claim as giving the sanction of a just and holy God to the horrible principle of human chattelhood, and to all the abominations which necessarily spring from that principle. And yet this same law, divested of the glosses of the translators, and examined in the light thrown upon it by the voluntary sales of individuals by them selves, mentioned in the very same chapter loses its air of mysterious antagonism to the whole spirit of the Mosaic code. Strike out all the pro-slavery terms which the translators without authority from the original, have seat

any disinterested, unprejudiced person that these foreign servants could not have been these foreign servants could not have been slaves. But as the passage in Leviticus, which we have quoted, is the rock of defence and the strong tower of the advocates of Slavery, it may be well to examine in what light a merciful God regarded the strangers sojourning with his people, many of whom, it is contended, he commanded should be held and treated as articles of merchandise.

being transferred from a heathen to a Hebrew master; while the heathen slave-breeders and traders were to be rewarded for their idolatry by sending the children of Israel to their markets as oustomere, and thus enhancing the price of human flesh!

The word heathen is gratuitously inserted by the translators, instead of nations, the meaning of the original. True it is, that the adjoining nations were heathen; but their heathenism is not assigned, even by implication, as the reason why individuals belonging to these nations might be employed as servants in Judea; nor does it follow that the individuals so employed were heathen. We shall see, in the sequel, that their employment, so far from being a punishment for their idolatry, was in fact a privilege accorded them in consequence of their conversion to the worship of the true God.

Not only were inhabitants of the contiguous countries to be gotten or bought as servants, but also, "Of the children of the translator is and into idolatry was to be annihilated: affallen into idolatry was the law with the edge of the sw the translators instead of nations, the meaning of though the translators instead of nations, the meaning of the original. True it is, that the adjusting and the nations were heathen; but their heatherism as not assigned, even by implication, as the results was the law against idolated and the continuous and the con

and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you."—Ex. xii, 49. And so, also, there was but one law for the Jew and the stranger in regard to sacrifices.—Num. xv, 16. The stranger, like the Levite, was without an inheritance in Israel, and therefore, with the Levite, was entitled to "eat and be satisfied" of the triennial tythe.—Deut. xiv, 29. Like the Jew, he had a right to glean the harvest-field and the vineyard.—Lev. xix, 9, 10. When "waxen poor and fallen into decay," he was to be reeved like a poor Jew, (Lev. xxv, 35;) and this law, placing native and foreign paupers on a legal equality, is given in the same chapter with the supposed statute for the enslavement of the latter! Strangers, when hired as servants, were to be treated as Jewish hired servants; neither was to be oppressed.—Deut. xxiv, 14. The strangers were to be gathered together with Hebrews, "that they may hear, and that they may learn, and fear the Lord your God, and observe to do all the words of this law." - Deut. xxxi, 12. In obedience to this law, the strangers were collected by Joshua to hear "all the words of the law;" and the following anathema was pronounced in their hearing: "Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the straner."-Josh. viii, 33; Deut. xxvii, 19.

"The strength of Israel will not lie;" and yet we are asked to believe that HE who uttered is anathema, himself perverted the judgment of the stranger, by opening slave markets in Israel, in which these proselyte strangers might be sold like the beasts of the field, and permit ted coffles of strangers to be driven as articles of commerce from the surrounding countries traders in Israel, as if in solemn mockery, were of the people, they were to respond to this anathema, "AMEN." Finally, we have this great comprehensive statute, not in reference to any particular rite, but of general application, placing the stranger and the Jew on an entire equality before the law, viz: "YE SHALL HAVE NE MANNER OF LAW, AS WELL FOR THE TRANGER AS FOR ONE OF YOUR OWN COUNTRY, OR I AM THE LORD YOUR GOD."-Lev. XXIV 22. The national prejudice of the Jews against this equality with strangers was to be met and overcome by a reference to the high authority of the Lawgiver. He was not only J∈hovah, but he was the peculiar God of Israel—Jeho-

vah, your God.

Not only were the strangers in Israel Hebrews in all but descent from Abraham, but they were expressly received into covenant with God, together with the Israelites. Said Moses: Ye stand this day, all of you, before the Lord your God; your captains of your tribes, your elders and your officers, with all the men of Israel, your little ones, your wives, and the STRANGER that is in thy camp, from the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water, that the houldest enter into covenant with the Lord thy God, and into his oath, which the Lord thy God maketh with thee this day."- Deut, xxix, 10-12. Did Jehovah enter into one and the same covenant with the children of Israel and the worshippers of Baal?

The strangers in Israel were proselytes, and not heathen; and no foreigner could settle in the country, except on condition of submit-ting to its civil and religious polity. As Jews and proselytes were equal before the laws, domestic servants, whether Jews or proselytes, were procured in the same manner by voluntary contract, received their wages in advance, served six years, and when the six years overran the Jubilee, were discharged at the Jubilee.

And now we begin to comprehend the benevolence of the statute respecting foreign domesties. In the whole world there was but one temple in which the true God was worshipped, but that temple was open to all who would bow at its altar. The fame of the marvellous con-quest of Canaan, and the continued wonders of the Theocracy, would naturally arrest the atten-tion of the heathen round about, and many might be disposed to acknowledge the great invisible Jehovah of the Jews, and to throw to the moles and bats their own paltry and senseless idols. But Jehovah could be worshipped only in Judea, and would accept of no sacrifice not offered on his own altar. The heathen, then, who desired to take the LORD for their God, were in desired to take the LORD for their God, were invited into Judea, and promised an equality in civil and religious privileges with the chosen people of Jehovah. For the poor destitute foreigners thus fleeing from idolatry, a refuge was provided. The population was crowded, and no land was unoccupied, but the mild, beneficent law of servitude secured them a retreat and a law of servitude secured them a retreat and a maintenance. For six years they might be domesticated in a Jewish family, a sum of money would be immediately paid to them, and time would be allowed them for becoming acquainted with the laws and customs of their adopted country, and to be more fully instructed in the new religion they had embraced, before being thrown upon their own resources. And in what temper and spirit were the Jews to receive these emigrants? Were they to look on them as men out of whose muscles they could whip corn and oil and wine, and whose little ones they could sell in the market together with kids they could sell in the market together with kids and lambs? "If," said Jehovah to his people, "a stranger sojourn with thee in your land, ye shall not vex (oppress in the margin) him. But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt LOYE HIM AS THYSELF."—Lev. xix, 33, 34.

tion.

If there be such a thing upon earth as oppression, it is developed in all its most loathsome forms in chattel Slavery, for such Slavery is a vendible despotism over both soul and body. It deprives an intelligent and immortal being of volition, of judgment, of conscience, and reduces him to a mere animated machine, retaining indeed a service service service service services and service services. ing, indeed, a consciousness of wrong and a sen-sibility to suffering, but possessing no power to promote and pursue its own welfare and happiness—a parent without children, a husband without a wife, a man without manhood, an immortal without the power of serving and worshipping his Maker, but at the pleasure and dictation of a master. If there be meaning in words, if there be truth in Scripture, if there be holiness in God, such a system of op-pression must be hateful in the sight of HIM with whom we have to do. Yet is it contended that the Almighty, by his divine sovereignty, subjected strangers in Israel to such a system of oppression. Let us meet the charge by still further appeals to the volume of inspiration.

The judges of Israel are commanded to "judge righteous judgment between every man and his brother, and the STRANGER that is with him."—Deut. i, 16. To every Jew in Israel was addressed the injunction: "Thou shalt neither vex a STRANGER nor oppress him."— Ex. xxii, 21. "Thus saith the Lord, execute ye judgment and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, and do no wrong, do no violence to the STRANGER." do no wrong, do no violence to the STRANGER."—

Jer. xxiii, 3. "The people of the land have used oppression—yea, they have oppressed the STRANGER wrongfully; wherefore I have poured out my indignation upon them."—Ezek. xxii, 29, 30. "Thus speaketh the Lord of Hosts—oppress not the widow, nor the fatherless, nor the widow, nor the fatherless, nor the STRANGER"—Zech. vii, 9, 10.

And are we, indeed, asked to believe that God did himself establish an institution in Is-

rael, which outraged all these injunctions, and rendered the stranger a victim of the foulest Once more: Jeremiah witnessed the capture of Jerusalem, the destruction of the temple, and the exile of his people. As the sword of divine vengeance was about to fall on the guilty nation, and as the army from Babylon was ap-proaching the doomed city, the last of the Jew-ish kings, trembling on his throne, desired the prophet to inquire what was to be the result of the invasion of his kingdom. At this last hour, when the knell of the Jewish nation was ready o sound, a merciful God offered to avert th impending ruin, and to secure the prosperity and perpetuity of the kingdom, on certain con-ditions. It is remarkable that, in this last extremity. Jehovah demands as the ransom of the temple, the city, and the nation, not the due rformance of the Jewish ritual; not the forms, ut the substance of religion; not sacrifices and fasts, and oblations, but JUSTICE and MER-CY to the poor, the oppressed, and the STRANinto the Holy Land! Nay, more: the slave GER. The answer returned to Zedekiah was: "Hear the word of the Lord, O King of Judah, that sitteth on the throne of David-thou and thy servants and thy people that enter in by these gates, thus saith the Lord: Execute ye judgment and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor; and do no wrong, do no violence to the STRANGER, the fatherless, nor the widow; neither shed in-nocent blood in this place. For if ye do this thing, indeed, then shall there enter in by the

> horses, he and his servants and his people But if ye will not hear these words, I swear by myself, saith the Lord, that this house shall be some a desolation."—xxii. 3—5. But the hearts and consciences of the king and his nobles and his great men were petrified by the long exercise of oppression. from hearing these words spoken by the Al-mighty, they added to the vast and accumula-ted mass of their wickedness the crowning crime of forcibly reducing their poor brethren to servitude. Even while "the King of Babylon's army fought against Jerusalem," and while a long-suffering God was allowing them a re-prieve of a few months, this besotted and infat-uated people compelled their six years' servants e to serve them after the expiration of their term, and thus "brought them into subjection for servants and for handmaids," of course against their will, and without wages Again was the voice of Jehovah heard, speaking through his prophet: "Thus saith the Lord: ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the

gates of this house kings sitting upon the

pestilence, and to the famine; and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth."—xxxiv, 17.

This last act of oppression, in subjecting their own brethren to a condition differing but little own brethren to a condition differing but little from slavery, filled up the measure of the nation's iniquity. Presently the desolated city, the smoking ruins of the gorgeous temple, the king in fetters, and long trains of captives wending their way to Babylon, bore testimony to the truth of those attributes which God had long centuries before claimed as belonging to himself: "The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin, and that will by no means clear the guilty." [TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

For the National Era. CARRY ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Goodell has written, for your paper, communication filling two of its columns, with a view of showing Abolitionists "what sort of an Anti-Slavery book it (Mr. Carey's) is, and what sort of remedies it would have them pat-ronize." I waive the obvious suggestion that it would require a much longer communication to put them fully in possession of this informa-tion—which, after all, cannot be obtained in an entirely satisfactory manner, short of the perusal of the book itself—for the purpose of correcting, briefly, one or two mistakes into which Mr. Goodell has fallen. The first is this: Mr. Goodell says, of page

The first is this: Mr. Goodell says, of page 20, that "the colonization is here and elsewhere warmly commended." At the page cited, Mr. Carey is contrasting the course of things in the West India islands previous to emancipation, and as they proceeded under the direction of the slaveholders themselves, with that in the United States. "Here," he says, "had originated a grand scheme for carrying civilization into the heart of Africa, by means of the gradual transplantation of some of the already-civilized blacks." This language, as I understand it, comes a great way short of warm commendation. Mr. Carey presents the project, indeed, in such terms as its friends would use, as characterizing their purposes; but he by no means

Lord to be his servants, every one that keepeth in the Sabbath from polluting it, and taketh hold of my covenant, even them will I bring to my holy mountain, and make them joyful in my be accepted on my altar."—Isa. Iv., 6, 7. And the acquisition of new torth of prayer; their burnt offerings shall be accepted on my altar."—Isa. Iv., 6, 7. And a possession of slaves to the Jews forever!

Could it possibly be shown that, notwith standing the promises made and the privileges of direct to proselytes who would settle in Judes, and the love professed for them by Jehovah, they were nevertheless sold in the market by his command asslaves, the uncircumdised might be read in an acceptance in the read of difference in particulars, but on those of invited with the promises made to them, and the laws enacted of the same of pieces of metal employed, the temperature at which they respectively melt, and other details, only to find at last that one universal law of gravitation covered them all, and that the ac-cidents of color, shape, and temperature, which they had observed with so much pains-taking, are of no consequence whatever in relation to the object of their investigation. Mr. Carey, the object of their investigation. Mr. Carey, therefore, instead of elaborating a theory of the results of dispersion, however accomplished, of black slaves, red savages, or white gold-seekers, has sought for the general law which comprehends them all, and in the light of which the accidents of color and political condition

ecome insignificant.

Now, I submit to the most earnest opponen of African colonization on Anti-Slavery grounds, whether Mr. Carey is not doing excellent ser-vice in establishing a principle which will array against that scheme persons who are insensible to Anti-Slavery arguments, and who not only do not participate in, but are hostile to, Anti-Slavery organizations and purposes. Is not an auxiliary whose influence will be wider than his own, precisely the auxiliary he should wel-

To prevent any misapprehension, and to re move the suspicion under which friend Goodell seems to labor, that Mr. Carey is covertly an advocate of the Colonization policy, I leave to refer him to The Past, Present, Future, by the same author. He will there learn that Mr. Carey's prognostication of the destiny of the slaves in this country points not to their transportation to Africa, but to their becoming the free citizens of the southern tier of States, and owners of the soil they cultivate. "Black Senators," says he, at page 366, "will ultimately sit in the Congress of the United States; and the Union will then be sounder, and stronger, and richer, and more rapidly ad vancing in wealth and population, than at any previous period." Such is the end he antici-pates, and his recent book seeks to show by what measures that consummation is postponed, and by what it may be hastened, in accordance with the interests of the slaveholders, as well as those of the slave. He establishes, by a wide comparison of facts, the law that man has al-ways become free as he has become valuable; in other words, as his labor has become pro-ductive. It may very well be, that this law does not always result in the effects which its single and unimpaired action would produce. Negroes are doubtless very badly treated by masters anxious to make the most of a high price of cotton, which is expected to last but a season. It is the permanent value of men, founded upon permanent security for the productiveness of their labor, in the steady adherence to the great physical laws of political economy—such as that which enjoins the proximity of producer Carey's doctrine. The instances addu Mr. Goodell are not really in conflict with it; but Mr. Carey could not, without making his book interminable, enter into an exam conclusions adverse to the sound indication derived from all the great facts. This was left to the reader, and, as I think, safely left to the reader who does not approach the subject with prejudice or suspicion.

Mr. Goodell is shocked at the notion of such

a commercial appreciation of man, as seems to him to be involved in "maintaining that the proper remedy for the slave trade is such an increased market value of the man at home, as shall render his exportation unprofitable," and he regards Mr. Carey as thereby "coolly assu-ming that man is a legitimate subject of com-Carey is reasoning with those who do, in point of fact, make man the subject of commerce; and, instead of arguing with them upon its morality, he labors to show them that it is an unprofitable traffic—a consideration to which their ears are open, and which is vastly more potent with them than any addressed to the conscience. The converse proposition, that man becomes more valuable as he becomes free, is undoubtedly true. Mr. Carey is quite as sure of that as Mr. Goodell. But, while we may rely with great confidence upon the willingness of slaveholders to pursue a policy which they are convinced will render the labor of negroes more valuable, although its result be their gradual approximation to, and final attainment of, complete freedom, there is much less reason of, complete freedom, there is much less reason for believing that we can persuade them to emancipate the slaves first, either in whole or in part, and to look for their own reward after-

I do not think that Mr. Carev requires an defence for not garbling a quotation from the Times, nor that he is to be deemed as endorsing a sentiment contained therein, because he does not utter a formal protest in immediate connection with it; more especially when, as Mr. Goodell proves, he declares an opposite opinion in other parts of his book.

It is not necessary to insist that the book is free from all fault of detail. Mr. Carey may have under-estimated—I think he has—the benefits of emancipation in Jamaica. The point of his argument, however, is, that that measure has been vastly less advantageous than it would have been, but for the policy which Britain calls free trade, which admitted the slavegrown sugar of Cuba and Brazil into free com-petition with that of the emancipated negroes of Jamaica, and at the same time interdicted of Jamaica, and at the same time interdicted the latter from refining his sugar, that the profits of this process might be reserved for English capitalists. In this respect, leading Abolitionists of England agree with him. Admitting that the condition of the island is not what was anticipated, they insist that it proves, not a failure of emancipation in the abstract, but of emancipation coupled with free trade.

The strictures of Mr. Goodell appear to proceed upon the supposition that Mr. Carey's book was addressed primarily, if not exclusively, to Anti-Slavery men. It makes no such pretensions, and should be judged by no such standard. It has been recognised, indeed, by wise friends of the cause, as having a powerful Anti-Slavery tendency; but this character is incidental to, as, in truth, it is inseparable from, a sound system of social philosophy. Having a

a sound system of social philosophy. Having a more comprehensive object, it necessarily neg-lects the consideration of some facts which are

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